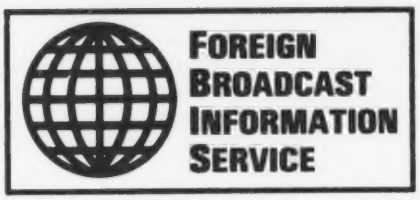

Daily Report

Soviet Union

FBIS-SOV-89-134
Friday
14 July 1989

Daily Report
Soviet Union

FBIS-SOV-89-134 *14 July 1989*

CONTENTS

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

2d Round of Vienna Talks End; Results Reported *[Moscow TV]* 1
Gerasimov Comments on NATO Proposals *[TASS]* 1
Grinevskiy Remarks on Results *[PRAVDA 13 Jul]* 1
Notes 'Profound Differences' Remain *[TASS]* 2
Chernyshev Criticizes NATO Proposal *[TASS]* 2
Smelov Views Similarities, Differences *[TASS]* 3
Weapons Detection Experiment 'Successful' *[PRAVDA 7 Jul]* 4

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Soviet-GDR Armed Forces Excercises Reported *[TASS]* 5
Kondrashov on 'Positive' Results of Pact Meeting *[TASS]* 5

WORLDWIDE ISSUES

Gerasimov 13 July Press Briefing Summarized *[TASS]* 6
Views Mecca Events, Palestinian Elections *[Moscow International]* 6
Comments on Gandhi's Upcoming Visit *[TASS]* 6
Bovin Previews Western Summit in Paris *[IZVESTIYA 13 Jul]* 7
Kashlev Discusses Paris CSCE Forum *[IZVESTIYA 5 Jul]* 8

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

United States & Canada

Bush Attempts to 'Influence' Poland, Hungary *[TASS]* 11
Remarks on Bush East Europe Visit *[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 14 Jul]* 11
Commentary on Bush Offer to Poland, Hungary *[G. Grammatchikov on Moscow International]* 12
Levin Views Bush Visit to Poland, Hungary *[Moscow Radio]* 13
Report on U.S.-Soviet Ties Noted *[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 11 Jul]* 13

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Commentary on Burmese Opposition Offer for Talks *[Moscow International]* 15
Commentary on Burma's General Saw Maung Speech *[Moscow International]* 15
Commentator Assails ASEAN Communique *[A. Vladimirov on Moscow International]* 16
Philippine Aid Plan, Bases Issue Discussed *[Moscow International]* 17
More Philippine Troops Deployed Near U.S. Bases *[Moscow International]* 17

Near East & South Asia

Kuwaiti Paper on Gorbachev Mideast Tour Plans *[Beirut Radio]* 17
Rafsanjani Talks With Azerbaijan Leaders Reported *[BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY 24 Jun]* 17
Iranian Relations With West Discussed *[(Baytev) on Moscow International]* 18
Commentator on Iran's 'Constructive Proposal' *[Sheftunov on Moscow International]* 19
'No Progress' at Iran-Iraq Talks *[IZVESTIYA 11 Jul]* 19
Moscow Persian Comments on Khomeyni *[Krasnov on Moscow International]* 19
Lebanese Settlement Prospects Viewed *[IZVESTIYA 11 Jul]* 20
Kovalev Receives Arab League Body Leaders *[Moscow International]* 21

Sub-Saharan Africa

Adamishin on Political Situation in Africa *[TASS]* 21
Commentary Notes U.S. Arms Supply to UNITA *[Moscow International]* 22
Adamishin Conveys Gorbachev Message to Mobutu *[IZVESTIYA 9 Jul]* 22
South African Ruling Party Plan Assessed *[Patovskiy on Moscow International]* 22
Moscow on Status of Namibian Peace Process *[Valentinov on Moscow International]* 23

East Europe

Ligachev, Dobrynin at Kadar Funeral in Budapest *[TASS]* 23
Razumovskiy, Others Sign Kadar Condolences *[Moscow Radio]* 24
USSR, GDR Planning Chiefs' Talks *[PRAVDA 9 Jul]* 24
GDR Friendship Society Delegation Visits *[PRAVDA 11 Jul]* 24
GDR's Stoph Awarded October Revolution Order *[TASS]* 24

West Europe

Soviets, Belgians Probe Causes of MiG Crash *[TASS]* 24
MiG Not on 'Provocative Mission' *[TASS]* 25
Gorbachev Cables Mitterrand on Bastille Day *[Moscow Radio]* 25
Maslyukov Concludes Visit to West Germany 25
Haussmann Sees Expanded Business Role *[Moscow TV]* 25
Maslyukov Visits Frankfurt, Flies Home *[TASS]* 26
Comparison to 'Maslyukov, Haussmann Discuss Ties' *[PRAVDA 12 July]* 26
French Army General on East-West Military Links *[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 12 Jul]* 26

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Political & Social

Gorbachev Addresses 12 June Leningrad Plenum *[PRAVDA 14 Jul]* 29
TASS Reports Speech 34
Further Unrest Reported in Nagorno-Karabakh 34
TASS Reports Shootings 34
AFP Notes 'Attempted Ambushes' 35
Further on Violence *[Moscow Radio]* 35
Government Officials Arrive *[PRAVDA 14 Jul]* 36
3 Killed 11 Jul *[Baku Radio]* 36
Baku Radio on Situation 37
Further Reportage on Siberian Miners Strike 37
Miners Hold Mass Rally *[TRUD 13 Jul]* 37
Some Demands Met *[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 14 Jul]* 38
Mezhdurechensk Miners End Strike *[Moscow TV]* 38
Strikers, Officials Meet *[Moscow Radio]* 40
Some Workers Return *[TASS]* 40
Coal Strike Spreads *[TASS]* 40
Ryzhkov Discusses Meskhetian Turks *[PRAVDA VOSTOKA 15 Jun]* 41
14 Jul Supreme Soviet Session Reported 42
KGB Chief Kryuchkov Reappointed *[TASS]* 42
Further on 13 Jul Supreme Soviet Meeting 42
Report on Afternoon Session *[Moscow TV]* 42
Nenashev Confirmed *[TASS]* 44
Nenashev on TV Satellites *[Moscow TV]* 44
Yefimov Confirmed *[Moscow Radio]* 45
Moscow Reports on Session *[Moscow Radio]* 45
Gorbachev Speaks *[Moscow TV]* 46
Shelkanov, Lukyanov Speak *[Moscow TV]* 46
Yagodin Elected Committee Chairman *[Moscow Radio]* 47
Ryzhkov Cited on June Supreme Soviet Session *[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 30 Jun]* 48
Supreme Soviet Election Results Questioned *[TIESA 7 Apr]* 49

Estonian Front Demands Against 1940 Annexation *[Stockholm Radio]* 50
Latvia Party Censures Citizen Registration *[Moscow International]* 51
More on Criticism of 'Citizens' Committees *[IZVESTIYA 14 Jul]* 51
Commentary on Need to Reform Lithuanian Party *[Vilnius International]* 51
Lithuania Group To Prepare Nationalities Law *[Moscow Radio]* 52
Armenian Parliament's 4 Jul Resolution on NKAO *[Yerevan International]* 52
Armenian Ministers Discuss Restoration Work *[Yerevan Radio]* 53
Georgian People's Front Holds Congress *[ZARYA VOSTOKA 27 Jun]* 53
Medvedev Addresses Moscow City Plenum 21 Jun *[MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA 23 Jun]* 54
Burning of Red Army Uniform Deplored *[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 13 Jul]* 57
Yazov Attends Armed Forces Political Meeting *[Moscow Radio]* 59
Interior Minister Bakatin Gives Crime Figures *[PRAVDA 12 Jul]* 59
Conference Held on Soviet Food Industry *[PRAVDA 1 Jul]* 60

2d Round of Vienna Talks End; Results Reported

LD1307190289 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1446 GMT 13 Jul 89

[From "The World Today" program presented by Valentin Dvinin]

[Text] The second round of talks in Vienna on reduction in troops and conventional armaments in Europe ended today. The talks are also known as the talks of the 23, because of the number of those participating—the seven member-countries of the Warsaw Pact and the 16 countries belonging to NATO.

The day before, the final sitting of the second round of the parallel talks on confidence-building measures took place, in which all 35 CSCE states are participating—33 European countries plus the United States and Canada. [video shows talks in progress] The talks are proceeding in accordance with the mandate of the Vienna meeting of those states, a mandate adopted at the start of ths year.

Observers consider that in the course of the talks on reduction in troops and conventional armaments, a considerable degree of agreement and similarity has been revealed in a number of positions of the Warsaw Pact and NATO states. And evidently, the impulse which the Vienna talks received as a result of the initiatives advanced by the leadership of our country, and as a result of the quick reaction to them by the U.S. administration, have played a role.

At today's plenary sitting, the Western partners placed on the negotiating table at curtain-fall, so to speak, their additional proposals which reflect the official position of NATO on the matter of conventional armaments. The Soviet delegation expressed the hope that they will promote progress at the talks, although, judging by initial analysis, the proposals which have been made do not entirely conform with the agreement between the sides that armaments designated for offensive operations should be reduced at the first stage.

It was evidently for this reason that Ambassador Grinevskiy, head of the Soviet delegation—while noting certain positive advances which have been achieved at the talks—indicated at the same time the deep differences which remain in approaches to the central issues of the Vienna forum.

The assessment of the second round given by FRG Foreign Minister Genscher looked more optimistic. He considers that the Vienna talks were marked by an unusual dynamic force; they reflect a turn for the better in relations between West and East and justify the hope for achievement of a breakthrough in the efforts to provide an agreed stability.

Both evaluations however, express an identical assurance that the adjournment which is starting at the talks will be used for further coordinating of the positions of the sides, and that eventually the elaboration of an agreement in a compressed timeframe will be achieved.

Gerasimov Comments on NATO Proposals

LD1407045589 Moscow TASS in English 0422 GMT 14 Jul 89

[Text] Moscow July 13 TASS—The Soviet Union regards NATO's proposals for reducing conventional arms and armed forces in Europe as "serious and constructive and largely meeting halfway its own position", a Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman told newsmen here today.

Gennadiy Gerasimov, head of the ministry's Information Directorate, was commenting on U.S. Secretary of State James Baker's announcement in Budapest on Wednesday [12 July] concerning NATO's proposals elaborated last May.

Expert appraisal could be given only after thorough study, he said. "But we would like to point to the fact that the NATO countries' proposals are being made at the current round of talks, rather than in September as initially planned."

"Advancement in the talks on this major issue is thus being expedited by nearly two months, which can only be welcomed," he said.

Gerasimov emphasised that the results of the Bucharest meeting of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee attest to the socialist countries' readiness to do everything to come to agreement within six months.

"We have no intentions to shelve the important matter of reducing the level of military confrontation in Europe," he remarked.

Grinevskiy Remarks on Results

PM1307145989 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jul 89 Second Edition p 5

[Own correspondent I. Melnikov dispatch: "Intermediate Finish"]

[Text] Vienna, 12 Jul—Tomorrow the Redoutensaal and the buildings of the Hofburg Palace adjoining it will empty. The latest round of Vienna talks will come to an end. Let me recall that they are divided into two separate fields: One—on measures to strengthen confidence and security, the other—on conventional weapons in Europe.

Those participating in the first field (they represent 33 European states, and also the United States and Canada) were ahead of their colleagues by exactly one day: Their final plenary session took place today. With what did the diplomats and experts arrive at this intermediate finishing point? Are there, at the very least, points of contact in

the sides' positions? Is a new package of confidence-building measures, befitting the fine changes taking place in international politics, at last taking shape?

The answers to these questions were contained in today's speeches by Ambassador at Large O. Grinevskiy, the head of the Soviet delegation, and also a number of his colleagues from East and West. In conversation with the PRAVDA correspondent the Soviet diplomat noted that on the whole this session went well—it was dynamic and eventful. The delegates set to work right away, without giving in to the "fashion" of recent years—confrontation and polemics. All groups of countries defined their positions, and gave an analytical assessment of their partners' proposals.

As for the socialist states, the ambassador concluded, they introduced four working documents at the session. The implementation of these documents would be a major step in the formulation of complementary confidence-building measures which can encompass all military activity. Unfortunately, today the NATO states' proposals lack such flexibility. So far they have just been going into the finer points of their former positions.

At the very end of the session the group of neutral and nonaligned states introduced a joint document which contains proposals about a new list of confidence-building measures and is based on a broad approach to the problems of strengthening confidence on a European-wide scale.

It seems that the initiative of the neutral and nonaligned states' delegations will enable the Vienna talks to reach a qualitatively new stage. A recess in the talks until the beginning of September has been declared.

Notes 'Profound Differences' Remain

LD1307161589 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1009 GMT 13 Jul 89

[Excerpts] Vienna, 13 Jul (TASS)—TASS correspondent Vladimir Smelov reports:

Richness and intensiveness, a business-like mood were the distinguishing characteristics of the second round of the talks on conventional weapons in Europe, which ended today in the Austrian capital.

Summing up the first results of the past round, the TASS correspondent was told in conversation with O.A. Grinevskiy, head of the Soviet delegation at the talks, special envoy, that certain positive shifts achieved in that period should be noted. However, he said, one should not be blind to the continuing profound differences in the approaches of the parties to the central questions of the Vienna forum. The talks are a two-way road. Therefore, we invite our partners, as far as they can, to make effective use of the break in the work for an attentive analysis and precise determination of each other's standpoints, so that from the very beginning of the next round we can embark on carrying out the specific instruction given to us by the highest leaders of both military-political alliances, and by joint efforts ensure the working out of an agreement in a short period of time, the head of the Soviet delegation stressed.

Chernyshev Criticizes NATO Proposal

LD1307130489 Moscow TASS in English 1253 GMT 13 Jul 89

[Text] Moscow July 13 TASS—By TASS military news analyst Vladimir Chernyshev:

U.S. Secretary of State James Baker told a news conference in Budapest that the North Atlantic alliance would submit its proposals at the Vienna talks on July 13 on cuts in conventional forces in Europe, i.e. two months earlier than was previously planned.

Undoubtedly, this step should be welcomed since it represents NATO's positive response to the appeal of socialist countries to specify their new proposals as soon as possible before the approaching recess in the Vienna proceedings.

The Warsaw Treaty countries will now have more time to analyse the Western side's proposals, and will be able to prepare an evaluation of the proposals and their reply by September 5 when a new round of negotiations is due to begin.

However, a number of disturbing points in NATO's new proposals can be mentioned already. Here is one of them.

Unlike their previous position, the Western partners are now stating their readiness to begin to reduce combat aircraft. This is a positive change, of course. But at the same time they mean a cut in all ground-based combat aircraft, including those performing defence functions, for example, fighter-interceptors of air defence forces.

Thereby the need to reduce at the first stage only destabilising types of weapons becomes obviously veiled, whereas the mandate for the talks, agreed upon by the two sides, unequivocally speaks of the need for the priority elimination of the potential for a surprise attack and for the start of large-scale offensive operations.

It is precisely strike combat aircraft of frontline (tactical) aviation that constitute an important componenet of the surprise attack capability. NATO has a considerable advantage in this area.

And Britain and France, as the Western press reported, have stated that they will not agree to a cut in their dual-capable aircraft.

The American leadership has reportedly assured the British and the French that cuts will not affect their aircraft. NATO's position in this respect is likewise at variance with the mandate for the talks, which stipulates

that no conventional arms or hardware shall be excluded from the subject of the talks because they may have other capabilities in addition to conventional ones.

In this connection one would like to wish that not only Warsaw Treaty countries utilise the recess for a detailed study of the positions of the sides but that NATO countries too analyse the situation taking shape at the Vienna forum and try to make their proposals conform to a greater extent to the mandate for the talks.

Perhaps it is possible to introduce changes to the NATO proposals envisaging, for example, the introduction of a special sublevel for strike combat aircraft of frontline (tactical) aviation within the framework of an overall ceiling for all combat aircraft.

Smelov Views Similarities, Differences

LD1407053589 Moscow TASS in English 0029 GMT 14 Jul 89

[Text] Vienna July 13 TASS—By TASS Correspondent Vladimir Smelov:

Substantiveness, intensity, and a businesslike attitude were the distinguishing features of the second round of talks on conventional armed forces in Europe.

The negotiating round, which came to a close here on Thursday, revealed a large measure of accord and similarity of a number of basic positions of the Warsaw Treaty and NATO countries.

It is emphasised here that powerful political impulses to the Vienna talks were given by the peace initiatives proposed by Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev in Moscow and by a speedy reply to them by U.S. President George Bush in Brussels. It was precisely these impulses that to a decisive extent determined the dynamic and constructive character of this round of the talks.

At the beginning of the round the negotiators stated only in general outline that cuts should affect first of all those types of weapons which constitute potential for surprise attack and for large-scale offensive operations, whereas now these types can already be identified.

The six most destabilising categories of conventional armed forces are: aircraft, helicopters, tanks, combat armoured vehicles, artillery, and personnel. At the same time differences of approach to the definition of the categories still remain and in some cases the divergence is rather substantial.

Political analysts contend that one positive result of the round is that an original accord was outlined only in the most general terms during the first round, whereas now its structure has become clear.

It is also sigificant that working groups have been set up and began to function, and in some sectors they even began to compile a future accord.

The problem of the division of the common zone from the Atlantic to the Urals into regions for cuts in armed forces and conventional arms became one of key problems at the talks.

At the talks, the Warsaw Treaty countries submitted two regional zoning options which took into account the considerations and wishes of the West. However, while recognising this, NATO representatives are not in any hurry to support the proposals.

At the latest full-delegation meeting, Western partners introduced their additional proposals reflecting NATO's official stand on the conventional arms issue and specifically on aircraft, helicopters and personnel.

The Soviet delegation expressed hope that these would promote headway at the talks.

However, observers argue that the proposals do not contain anything new. It is still suggested that all combat aircraft be reduced, including such purely defensive systems as fighter- interceptors of air defence forces which are not capable of striking military targets.

Such an approach does not meet the sides' agreement that weapons intended for offensive operations should be cut at the first stage.

The inclination of the West to artificially narrow the troop cutback problem and the desire to reduce it only to cutting the armed forces of the Soviet Union and the United States outside their national territories are also disturbing.

Summing up the first results of the concluded round, chief Soviet negotiator, Ambassador at Large Oleg Grinevskiy told TASS that certain positive changes achieved over the period should be pointed out.

However, he said, one should not shut one's eyes to the remaining deep differences of the sides' approaches to the central issues of the Vienna forum.

"The talks are a road with two-way traffic. Therefore we invite the partners to utilise the recess for attentively analysing and specifing the positions of each other so that at the very beginning of the next round the sides could set about accomplishing the specific mission assigned to them by the top leaders of the two military and political alliances and through joint efforts ensure the elaboration of an agreement as soon as possible."

Weapons Detection Experiment 'Successful'
PM1207093589 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
7 Jul 89 Second Edition p 8

[Special correspondent A. Gorokhov report: "Threat From the Sea. Experiment Under Way"]

[Text] Red Banner Black Sea Fleet—The Red Banner Black Sea Fleet has carried out a joint Soviet-U.S. experiment into remote and contact [kontaktnyy] methods of monitoring [kontrol] sea-launched nuclear weapons. The experiment was carried out at a nongovernmental level within the framework of accords between the USSR Academy of Sciences and the U.S. Natural Resources Defense Council.

...Two years ago I took part in a voyage by the "Slava" missile cruiser to the Mediterranean Sea.

Now we meet again. Representatives of Soviet and U.S. scientific and public organizations boarded this ship—the Black Sea Fleet's visiting card, as it were. In particular, they placed gamma spectrometry and neutron measurement complexes on one of the cruiser's 16 missile launchers, "filled" with a real cruise missile and an equally real nuclear warhead. The ship's KA-27 helicopter, equipped with remote "Sovetnik" equipment and converted for these purposes by specialists from the N. Kamov experimental design bureau, along with the "Apsheron" search-and-rescue ship, carrying apparatus to process the results, were involved in the experiment. The crew of the "Yenisey" hospital ship, which sheltered 120 men for several days, can quite rightly also be described as a "participant" in the operation.

The aim of the experiment—whose "ideologists" on the Soviet side were Academicians Ye. Velikhov and V. Barsukov and the scientific collectives they head—can be put in a nutshell as follows: to study the potential for creating means of detecting nuclear weapons on board a surface ship.

...The order broadcast throughout the cruiser by the public address system was quite unusual: "Participants in the experiment to the forecastle. Open the canister cover!" It was unusual in that a live missile, or more correctly its "head," a nuclear one at that, appeared before the gaze of several dozen foreign guests, including U.S. congressmen. I do not presume to speak for anyone else but I thought this wide-open launcher canister cover was a symbol of definite openness and expanding glasnost in the sphere of naval arms.

"In my opinion," USSR Deputy Foreign Minister V. Karpov told me on board the "Slava," "we are making it possible to counter the idea that verification of sea-launched nuclear arms is difficult. Since Soviet inspectors will be unable to visit U.S. warships in the foreseeable future, remote verification methods are coming to the fore. Problems of verification are in a certain sense a practical experimental area in the preparation of disarmament treaties."

I think that the time has come for the world public to pay attention to naval arms. A cruise missile with a conventional or nuclear warhead can be "concealed" quite successfully, given its small size, and cleverly camouflaged as a torpedo and so on. Today when strategic ground-launched nuclear forces can to a certain extent be "noted down," naval arms, where the United States has the edge, simply spread round the world's oceans and are not covered by any negotiating processes.

"Preconditions for verification at sea may be created with our help," Vice Admiral V. Selivanov, chief of staff of the Black Sea Fleet, said.

On what are the scientists and military seamen who invited the Americans to the Black Sea pinning their hopes? At present it is not a question of the distances at which the presence of nuclear weapons on board a ship can be detected. In the opinion of scientists, which Academician V. Barsukov shared with me, it is important to find methods of detecting naval nuclear arms, from which the danger is growing with every passing day. It is important to convince the public that in principle there is a solution to the question.

"All the indications," Valeriy Leonidovich reckons, "are that the solution lies in creating devices which combine two fundamental aspects: remote and contact methods. The presence of contact sensors on board a warship will make it possible to avoid using verification with the aid of inspectors..."

The day spent on one of the Black Sea Fleet's combat units seemed, to be honest, unusual. I will stress this fact once again. The "regular" cruise missile with its regular nuclear warhead was the main, albeit silent, protagonist in the operation.

No code name was devised for the Black Sea experiment but one can certainly be concluded from the general human essence of the experiment. For here, a few miles from Yalta's beaches packed with tens of thousands of vacationists, the first step was taken, albeit merely at the level of "yes" or "no" so far in regards to the presence of nuclear weapons on board a surface ship.

The experiment to monitor the presence or absence of nuclear weapons on board a surface ship was successful—that was the unanimous opinion shared by Soviet and U.S. scientists. They thanked the USSR Defense Ministry for the warships and helicopters put at their disposal for the experiment.

Soviet-GDR Armed Forces Excercises Reported
LD1207200889 Moscow TASS in English 1900 GMT 12 Jul 89

[Text] Berlin July 12 TASS—The command of the Western Group of forces and the National People's Army of the German Democratic Republic have begun joint command and staff exercises on the territory of the GDR.

The exercises are being held in accordance with the Warsaw Treaty Armed Forces' operations plan and have been geared to reflect the treaty's defensive doctrine.

The games aim to upgrade the training and cooperation between the staff of the two allied armies.

The exercises' commanding officer is Army General Petr Lushev, commander-in-chief of the Warsaw treaty's Joint Armed Forces.

The GDR'S Defence Minister Army Gen. Heinz Kessler is attending the most important episodes of the games.

Kondrashov on 'Positive' Results of Pact Meeting
LD1407081689 Moscow TASS in English 0452 GMT 14 Jul 89

[Text] Moscow July 13 TASS—by TASS political news analyst Aleksandr Kondrashov: The results of the recent meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty Organisation member-countries in Bucharest were on the whole treated positively in the world press. In the speeches of some Western politicians and newspaper commentaries they were described, for instance, as "evidence of the rapprochement of East-West concepts on the future of Europe and disarmament", as "a groundwork for concluding new accords between them". They emphasised practical value of the ideas and initiatives put forward in Bucharest for further warming the situation in Europe.

Comments seem to point to a lesser extent the new quality of allied states' common stances and approaches, which is intrinsic to the current stage in socialism's renewal, and the increased contribution by each of the socialist countries to the elaboration of the harmonised foreign policy, which were highlighted at this Warsaw Treaty meeting.

It is an open secret that the national specificities of development are manifest rather forcefully in socialist countries today. In some of them, the processes of restructuring, reforms and renewal have already covered a vast distance, sometimes drastically modifying the economy and political system. In others, where life does not set the task of sweeping changes, these processes are less tangible.

But, as the results of the meeting demonstrated, this fact does not weaken in any measure the objective striving of the socialist allies to coordinate their actions, work out a common line on global and European problems, common positions vis-a-vis the West and NATO, problems of the economy, ecology, and international cooperation.

More, the increased diversity of approaches and views of various allied countries, which was manifest during preparations and holding of the meeting, a greater than earlier democratism and openness of discussion, did not at all become an impediment to the elaboration of collective documents. Conversely, this diversity made it possible to enrich their content and add new elements to them. This, in turn, has enhanced their realistic and constructive nature and improved prospects for reaching accords at future talks with Western partners.

To put it briefly, the results of the Bucharest Warsaw Treaty meeting forcefully demonstrate that the specifics and differences in the internal life in allied socialist states do not dwarf the main thing: All of them objectively have common interests and goals and the desire to bring out in full the potential of socialism.

This is also confirmed by the understanding reached in Bucharest by the leaders of the fraternal parties and countries to continue, in a more substantive manner and for several days, the talk, which was begun there, at the summit level. The main attention at the new and not very remote meeting will be paid to multilateral economic cooperation. They need to define and foster the more progressive trends and forms of interaction and give a fresh impetus to the entire range of multilateral economic links in the run-up to the new five-year period.

This readiness for further harmonising political and economic interests is evidence that the traditions of working out a coordinated line which meets the interests of the entire community and each of its member-countries remain relevant today, too. Given all specificities of internal development in various socialist countries, their common interests and mutual attraction remain unshakable. This, too, is an important result of the recent Warsaw Treaty meeting.

Gerasimov 13 July Press Briefing Summarized

LD1307201589 Moscow TASS in English 1952 GMT 13 Jul 89

[Text] Moscow July 13 TASS—[word indistinct] friendly working visit to the USSR of Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India will permit to continue a dialogue between the leaders of the two countries which has been maintained since 1985, Gennadiy Gerasimov, head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry Information Directorate, said at a briefing here today.

He described U.S. President Bush's visit to Hungary as a notable and extraordinary event. He said that the USSR regarded his visit in the context of an overall improvement of the world climate and believes that such contacts are to promote further activisation of a political East-West dialogue, the development of multilateral cooperation of countries belonging to different socio-political systems and the consolidation of trust and security on the regional and global levels.

Reporting a trip of a group of American congressmen and scientists to the Soviet laser (?technology) research centre in Sary-Shagan, the Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman pointed out that at the research centre Americans had seen for themselves that lasers installed there, although they could play an auxiliary part in an anti-satellite system, were by no means a "powerful strike weapon" as they are described by the Pentagon. Thus, a myth about the Sary- Shagan centre is being destroyed.

Gerasimov expressed regret over explosions in Mecca that had involved the loss of life. He said that reports about explosions could not help evoking concern over the fate of thousands of pilgrims, including Soviet citizens. Gerasimov reiterated the Soviet Union's readiness to cooperate in eradicating terrorism.

Gerasimov told journalists that Philippine Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus arrives in the USSR on July 16 for a four-day visit. It will be the first official visit of a Philippine foreign secretary to the USSR.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman said that a Soviet naval squadron of the northern fleet would pay an official visit to the U.S. port of Norfolk on July 21-25. The visit will take place after a 14-year break in the exchange of visit of the two countries' naval ships. A U.S. naval squadron will pay a reply visit to Sevastopol on August 4-8.

Speaking about the situation in Afghanistan, he said that the Afghan capital had again been shelled today in the morning. According to the information published by the Afghan mass media, 800 people were killed and 1,900 wounded in the residential areas of Kabul from May 22 to July [number indistinct]. Gerasimov pointed out that the Afghan public attributed another round of the escalation of hostilities by the opposition to the fact that the Pakistani military commands rebels' combat operations, as well as the recent visit to Pakistan of U.S. General Schwarzkopf and Peter Tomson, U.S. envoy to the opposition. It is getting more and more obvious that Pakistan and the U.S. which ignore the international accords on Afghanistan are now the main inspirers and organisers of the kindling of war in that country, Gerasimov said.

Views Mecca Events, Palestinian Elections

LD1307161489 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 13 Jul 89

[Text] A press conference was held today at the Soviet Foreign Ministry press center at which Gennadiy Gerasimov, the director of the Information Bureau at the ministry, gave a review of world events. Speaking about events in the Arab world he said reports have come in about explosions in holy Mecca. The explosions have aroused concern over the fate of pilgrims from various countries of the world, including Soviet pilgrims. A group of 31 Soviet pilgrims left our country for holy Mecca on 28 June. We express our regret for this incident and for the human casualties because human life is the highest of values and the main objective is to protect it.

Gennadiy Gerasimov said: We have frequently denounced terrorism from the lofty platform of the United Nations and other international forums. We affirm our readiness to cooperate for the eradication of this evil.

Gennadiy Gerasimov also spoke about the elections in the occupied areas. The Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman said the notorious Shamir plan for elections in the occupied Arab areas has had some amendments introduced to it—but in a strange way. Among the conditions for holding these elections are the prior ending of Palestinian demonstrations, the exclusion of the Arabs of Jerusalem from the elections, continuation of building Jewish settlements in the occupied Arab areas, and the continuation of the control over these territories.

Gennadiy Gerasimov said that if Shamir's actions were bad in the past they are worse now. This is clear from the reaction of the Arab countries and the international community. Nor are they happy with it in Israel. These decisions are considered everywhere to be further aggravation of the extremely complex situation in the Middle East.

At the end of the press conference Gennadiy Gerasimov said that Gennadiy Tarasov, deputy Soviet foreign minister and special envoy on Middle East affairs, has gone to Tunis for consultations with the Palestinian leaders.

Comments on Gandhi's Upcoming Visit

LD1307144689 Moscow TASS in English 1402 GMT 13 Jul 89

[Text] Moscow July 13 TASS—The coming friendly working visit to the USSR by Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi will be used to continue the dialogue between the leaders of the two countries, which has been

maintained since 1985, Gennadiy Gerasimov, head of the Information Directorate of the USSR Foreign Ministry, told a briefing here today.

The USSR Foreign Ministry spokesman went on to say that quite a number of important events took place in the world after the Gorbachev-Gandhi summit in New Delhi in November 1988: the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, important foreign visits by Gorbachev, including the one to China, a conference of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee and others. It is interesting, naturally, for the leaders of the two countries to exchange opinions on the development of the international situation over the past period and on its present state, Gerasimov noted.

Bovin Previews Western Summit in Paris
PM1307111989 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Jul 89 Morning Edition p 5

[A. Bovin commentary "Political Observer's Opinion": " 'The Seven' in Paris"]

[Text] The latest meeting of the leaders of the main capitalist powers—the United States, Japan, the FRG, France, Britain, Canada, and Italy—which will be the 15th to date, will be taking place in Paris at the end of the week.

Let me remind you that the idea of these meetings originated with Giscard d'Estaing. The instinct for self-preservation and a kind of reflex reaction to the economic crisis of 1974-1975 played a part in this respect. The crisis was extraordinary. Coming after the long years of postwar prosperity, it was seen as a catastrophe, as the collapse of foundations and hopes. "The world is unhappy," the French president said in October 1974. "It is unhappy because it does not know where it is going. But if it did know, it would realize that it is heading for catastrophe." Acting in isolation, Giscard d'Estaing believed, each at his own risk, would mean increasing the world chaos. So he proposed forming a club of the strongest and proposed to repel the common threat with collective effort.

The idea was accepted. The first meeting was held in November 1975 at Rambouillet near Paris. There is little reason to believe that the Rambouillet talks had any significant impact on the dynamics of the crisis. However, the opportunity to exchange opinions on cardinal questions of the world economy, compare national recipes for solving the crisis, and try to find some sort of common approach was very tempting. It was decided to continue the meetings. Thus "The Seven" came into being.

Originally, topical economic problems were the focus of the Western leaders' attention. Those problems which were the greatest source of annoyance to capitalism. But gradually the fire-fighting team functions receded into the background. The agenda was no longer concerned solely with the economy. The main task became the coordination—with every possible proviso—of strategic decisions in the economy, in politics, everywhere, in fact, where the interests of the "industrial democracies" as a whole were concerned.

The forthcoming Paris meeting is a typical example.

Strictly economic subjects are rather underrepresented. The fact of the matter is that the economy is in a respectable state, no catastrophes are predicted, and so there are no particular worries. Evidently the task of ensuring that there is no rise in inflation will be raised. A discussion of "Third World" debts or, to be more precise, of how to recover those debts or at least a part of them is also inevitable.

As far as political subjects are concerned, East-West relations and their European aspects in particular will evidently be in the forefront. Bush, it is not hard to guess, will be reporting back on his visits to Poland and Hungary from the standpoint of supporting democratization processes in Eastern Europe. Everyone will agree with this.

The possibility cannot be ruled out of a document containing a political assessment of the events in China being approved.

Appreciable emphasis will be placed on coordinating efforts in the ecological sphere. The global rise in temperature, disappearing forests, and pollution of the world's oceans are particular sources of concern to all. The participants in the meeting, W. Reilly, director of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, remarked, will be competing with each other to see who is the "greenest."

The meeting is timed to coincide with the celebrations marking the 200th anniversary of the great French Revolution. This, it goes without saying, is a plus point for F. Mitterrand. For the other participants, however, it means an additional protocol burden plus heightened security.

A few general observations.

Every meeting of the "seven" has been commented on by the Western press (I say nothing of the Eastern press!) with an unconcealed dash of irony. For example, in one issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES you could read the following: "The main industrial countries of the West, like a detachment of new recruits who either cannot understand or do not wish to listen to their instructor, move in different directions, stumbling over each other as they go." As a rule, attention has been drawn to the general, unspecific nature of the recommendations. Their ineffectiveness is also noted. And the irremovable contradictions which tear the thin fabric of accord are underlined.

All this is true. But this depressing fact clouds the issue instead of explaining it. In my view, the fact of the matter is this. Mankind has reached a stage in its development where social anarchy [stikhiya]—which still predominates in the world—threatens incalculable misfortune for people. The objective need is arising for the conscious, purposeful regulation of policy and economy not only within national boundaries but on a worldwide scale. This trend is coming up against countertrends, a dissipation and conflict of interests, and the age-old inertia of their Brownian movement. Nevertheless, the trend toward regulating the historical process and regulating social relations is forging a path for itself. Despite the limited nature of their real results, the meetings of "The Seven" are one manifestation of this trend.

I will explain. In principle, this trend is universal and worldwide in nature. But it is realized by different social groups and classes "working" for their own group and class interests. Naturally, "The Seven" are trying to strengthen and improve "free market economy" capitalism. For this reason an international mechanism for coordinating economic policy and adapting it to the internationalization of production has been created and is in operation. In the noncapitalist part of the world, similar conferences, organizations, and institutions are pursuing other social aims. But the result of all this activity is channeled in one direction—toward bringing social development under the control of reason.

It is hard to say how the fate of "The Seven" will turn out and which meeting will be the last. But that is not so important. Something else is important. The growth of interdependence in all areas of social life, the increasing manifestation of the inner integrity of such a varied, contradictory world, and the gradual formation of a planetary consciousness will undoubtedly be accompanied by the appearance of different forms for coordinating decisions and actions at regional and international levels.

Kashlev Discusses Paris CSCE Forum

PM1107130589 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Jul 89 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by Yu. Kashlev, ambassador and head of the USSR delegation at the Paris forum: "The Rhetoric Is Diminishing. Results of the Conference on the Human Dimension of the All-European Process"]

[Text] When E.A. Shevardnadze proposed convening in Moscow a conference of the 35 CSCE countries on the development of humanitarian cooperation at the opening of the all-European Vienna meeting in November 1986, the idea was greeted, to be blunt, equivocally. The socialist countries and many neutral and even NATO countries, such as the FRG, assessed it as constructive, farsighted, and a manifestation of new political thinking. A number of other countries, particularly the United States, Britain, and Canada, initially treated it as a purely unrealistic propaganda move or even, as one Western minister tried to joke, as "surrealistic."

It took more than 2 years for this problem to be resolved among the other problems discussed in Vienna. What happened in the Soviet Union and in international affairs during this period promoted an understanding of our proposal's sincerity and topicality. The concept of the "human dimension," which is so consonant with our "human factor," appeared in the Helsinki process for the first time. The progress of restructuring, democratization, and glasnost in the USSR gradually dispelled the doubts in the West about the possibility of holding a humanitarian conference in Moscow. Admittedly, the initial idea was somewhat transformed—it was decided to hold the conference in three stages: in Paris in 1989, in Copenhagen in 1990, and in Moscow in 1991. The Soviet Union agreed with the plan based on recognition of the universal nature of humanitarian and legal problems and of cooperation in this sphere, whose development should be of equal interest to both East and West Europe. A single agenda for all three meetings was agreed envisaging the examination of the human rights situation in all participating countries, the assessment of the functioning of the new mechanism created in Vienna for collaboration among states within the framework of the CSCE human dimension, and, finally, the submission and discussion of new proposals on the further development of humanitarian and legal cooperation.

The first stage of the conference on the human dimension has now been held. In what way was it noteworthy?

The fact that foreign ministers from most of the CSCE countries took part in the opening of the Paris conference and that it was addressed by French President F. Mitterrand confirmed that questions of human rights and humanitarian ties are being given a central place in the all-European process and there is a collective interest in strengthening and developing the "breakthrough" achieved in Vienna from the confrontation of the past to constructive collaboration in this sphere. The ministers' speeches gave the Paris forum a businesslike feel. Compared with past CSCE meetings there was less polemical propaganda and rhetoric, and more striving to take a good look at each other's positions and find common approaches.

The delegations from the Soviet Union and most of the socialist countries presented an impressive picture of the work being done in these countries to democratize and renew legislation, which is being brought into line with international commitments, including under the Vienna final document, to amend practices in the sphere of contacts between people, to develop cultural ties, and so forth.

The subject of political reform in the USSR was ever-present at virtually every session. The first half of the Paris forum coincided with our Congress of People's Deputies, which impressed the world with its outpouring of democracy and glasnost. Immediately after the Congress a group of people's deputies (V.V. Tereshkova, F.M. Burlatskiy, Metropolitan Pitirim, K.V. Frolov,

N.V. Neyland, and A.S. Potapov) arrived in Paris, spoke at the conference, held meetings with numerous human rights [pravozashchitnyy] organizations, and took part in a "roundtable" session devoted to the role of the public in the all-European process.

The central point on the Paris forum's agenda concerned the functioning of the mechanism created in Vienna for collaboration between the CSCE countries in the sphere of the human dimension. This mechanism envisages exchanges of information among interested states on humanitarian issues, the holding of bilateral meetings, and the possibility of drawing the attention of all 35 participating states to human rights situations that are cause for concern. Although just a few months have passed since Vienna, it was stated in Paris that the new mechanism has started operating satisfactorily on the whole. Exchanges of information and bilateral consultations have been held within its framework. Admittedly, this issue—as was the case in general with human rights in various countries, did not pass without criticism and recriminations, but the disputes that arose did not go beyond sensible bounds. Certain Western representatives were unable to eschew their traditional patronizing tone toward the socialist countries and avoided discussing continuing human rights violations in their own countries. These distortions had to be put right. For instance, the Soviet delegation asked the Americans about the abnormality of the situation whereby the United States is still not party to highly important legal documents—including pacts on human rights—and still refuses to issue visas to Soviet trade union delegations, although this is a blatant violation of the Vienna accords.

The submission by various countries' delegations of a considerable number of specific proposals guaranteeing human rights and the development of humanitarian cooperation for the years ahead was a feature of the Paris conference. In all, 36 such proposals were submitted. Among these the greatest attention was devoted to the Soviet-French initiative—a joint proposal from the two countries on the gradual formation of a single European legal area [prostranstvo]. En route to this goal it is proposed to organize a comparison within the CSCE framework of participating states' national legislation and parliamentary, executive, and judicial structures, and thereby move—wherever possible and expedient—toward the rapprochement and mutual adaptation of legal norms based on common standards. This would be a kind of legal contribution to the building of the "common European home." This conceptual and long-term idea expressed in E.A. Shevardnadze's speech was supported and developed in the speeches by Ministers H.-D. Genscher and R. Dumas. Austria, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and other countries also associated themselves with our proposal.

Another proposal submitted by the Soviet delegation concerns the sphere of consular and visa issues. We proposed studying the expediency of convening a special all-European conference on these problems at some future date and moving toward the conclusion of uniform visa agreements and an all-European consular convention, the simplification of visa formalities, the issuance of multiple-journey visas and the reciprocal abolition of entry visas, the improvement of consular, legal, and other assistance to the citizens of one state who are temporarily on another state's territory, and so forth. In general it is a question of liberalizing and humanizing the entire range of contacts between people.

Attention was also drawn to another proposal from the USSR delegation—the recommendation to enhance the role of parliaments in humanitarian cooperation within the CSCE framework. In submitting it, we proceeded both from the existing experience of bilateral ties between the USSR Supreme Soviet and foreign parliaments in the human rights sphere (we have such experience with the U.S. Congress, the FRG Bundestag, the British parliament, and others, as well ask through the Interparliamentary Union) and from the role of the new Supreme Soviet in the international and legislative spheres—a role that is growing in the course of the political reform. Our proposal envisages, in particular, developing forms of cooperation such as the creation of joint parliamentary commissions on humanitarian problems, the holding of direct TV debates with parliamentarians and roundtable-style meetings on the fulfillment of the CSCE accords, and so forth.

It should be noted that in Paris—and this too was a feature of the conference—participants did not try to submit proposals on a bloc basis. On the contrary, many proposals were signed by socialist, NATO, and neutral countries. For instance, the coauthors of the children's rights proposal initially submitted by France (it envisages guarantees for such rights in national legislation and accession to the relevant UN convention) were the delegations from the USSR, Italy, Bulgaria, Sweden, and a number of other countries. We also joined in a number of other proposals.

Since Paris was the first stage in an integrated three-stage conference it was not planned to examine in detail all the proposals submitted by the delegations, still less to adopt resolutions on them. This will be done at subsequent stages—in Copenhagen and Moscow. At the same time, considerable groundwork and a kind of "ideas bank" have been created, clearly indicating which specific aspects of human rights are being highlighted by the Europeans and will be examined in the course of the Helsinki process in the very near future. A number of the proposals submitted concerned the concept of the rule-of-law state, the supremacy of the law, the primacy of international law, and guarantees for freedoms such as the right of citizens to peaceful meetings and associations and to express their opinions freely. Certain countries proposed clarifying and detailing the procedure for collaboration among the CSCE countries within the framework of the human dimension. There were proposals to extend, as it were, "confidence-building measures"

(as already exist in the military sphere) to the humanitarian sphere and, specifically, to agree on the possibility of sending observers to monitor trials on a reciprocal basis. A few proposals were submitted on expanding access to CSCE meetings for the public and nongovernmental organizations.

All these proposals will now be studied in the respective capitals, including ours. But at first glance, as we stated in Paris, they generally follow the same course as the lawmaking process in our country, and a great many of them have already been reflected in the draft laws we are preparing.

Incidentally, in Paris literally all the participants showed exceptional interest in our lawmaking work, its prospects, and the way in which these issues have been raised at the Congress of People's Deputies. Of the roughly 50 draft laws under preparation in our country greatest attention was devoted to those mentioned in M.S. Gorbachev's speech at the United Nations. These are the laws on freedom of conscience, glasnost, public associations and organizations, and others.

The subject of legislative regulation of the problem of travel to and from the USSR was raised often. The figures cited by our deputies and delegation on this score—for instance, the fact that from January 1988 through May this year more than 160,000 citizens, which is dozens of times higher than the figure for previous years, were able to emigrate from the USSR to join their families—were greeted positively. However, as our Western partners told us, even this percentage conceals the fates of hundreds of people, and the problem of determining specific periods when people may not emigrate owing to knowledge of state secrets remains unsolved. In general, as many Western participants said at the Paris conference, additional effort is being asked of the Soviet Union in order to bring legislation and practice on emigration issues wholly into line with its international commitments, including commitments under the Vienna document.

The Soviet participants in the Paris forum did not view their Western colleagues' heightened attention to our lawmaking activity, the work of the Congress of People's Deputies and the USSR Supreme Soviet, and our administrative practice as interference in our internal affairs. All this has become a subject for businesslike discussion within the framework of the Helsinki process. All the more so as, in fact, it is a question of what we are discussing and doing in our country within the framework of our own democratization and the building of a rule-of-law state. We did not refuse to accept from Western delegations and representatives of human rights organizations various lists (of "political prisoners," "psychiatric prisoners," and so forth), which had notably diminished in comparison with the past. But, nonetheless, they do exist, and one of the conclusions of the Paris forum for us is that the clearing up of humanitarian cases that have built up over the years should be carried out even more resolutely and consistently.

On the whole, there was a businesslike and interesting discussion on human rights in Paris. It was particularly gratifying to note the excellent cooperation between the Soviet and French representatives. This was our modest contribution to the preparations for the forthcoming Soviet-French summit. Our French hosts, celebrating the bicentennial of their great revolution, have set high standards for the subsequent meetings of the conference on the human dimension. Preparing for these, and particularly for the final meeting in Moscow, we will unhesitatingly go further down our chosen path of restructuring, democratization, and guarantees for human rights.

United States & Canada

Bush Attempts to 'Influence' Poland, Hungary

LD1307181189 Moscow TASS in English 1717 GMT 13 Jul 89

[Text] Moscow July 13 TASS—George Bush's visit to Eastern Europe has sparked great international interest, including in the United States itself. It is common knowledge that in Washington they abide by the so-called differentiated approach and selective diplomacy in what concerns is policy vis-a-vis the socialist community.

The essence of this approach is to encourage those who, from the point of view of the United States, embarked or can embark on the paty of liberalisation (what is meant is liberalisation away from socialism), and through economic sops try, gaining political dividends for itself, to influence the processes under way in these countries. In the opinion of Washington specialists, Poland and Hungary represent exactly such countries.

In general, the development of relations between the United States and the socialist world can only be welcomed, there is nothing wrong in this, if only...

Ahead and during the visit the U.S. President repeatedly emphasised that he does not at all meddle in the internal affairs of Poland and Hungary, does not intend to spoil their relations with other socialist states, specifically, the Soviet Union. At the same time, in the U.S. capital they made no secret about other intents of theirs.

Bush exploits his trip to Poland and Hungary to push ahead a cautious and, at the same time, bold attempt to edge the two central European countries away from communism, toward the West, its principles of a free market and political pluralism, the WASHINGTON POST wrote.

Bush went to encourage private enterprise and political reforms, a U.S. ABC television network correspondent reported from Budapest. The U.S. President links the present development of this country with the process of tearing down the Iron Curtain. The President also offered gifts - during his speech at University of Economic Sciences in Budapest he announced a modest aid package to "invigorate the Hunarian private sector"... Hungarian youngsters were his work-out partners as he jogged with them at the city's sports complex...

As Bush himself put it, he succeeded in attaining the goal set for this visit - to call for propelling democratic reform in the Soviet Union's backyard without causing a response on the part of Moscow.

True, "gifts" are modest and the jogging [as received] is sparing...

In the countries visited by Bush there are some doubts regarding the true motives of American interest in Eastern Europe. In view of the visit, the Polish ZYCIE WARSZAWY newspaper published the findings of the poll on Polish-U.S. relations conducted by the Public Opinion Survey centre.

Fifty eight per cent of those polled believe that the United States is eager to use Poland in its game with the USSR, 51 per cent - that the United States is interested in differences between some or other countries of the socialist community.

Attempts are being made now to portray the U.S. President as a "winner". It would seem more appropriate here to quote the London TIMES which wrote that during the visit the U.S. President had to walk on a tight political rope.

As for the economic initiatives of the American side, which were so impatiently awaited, Weslaw Gurnicki, Jaruzelski's press secretary, noted that the package of those initiatives was an astronomically long way from the optimum 10 billion dollars needed by Poland. In other terms, no hopes should be raised for any new 'Marshall Plan"'.

Another thought is also interesting, Gurnicki said. "The entire string of visits and meetings in the Polish People's Republic in the past year, beginning with the visit of the British prime minister and ending with the visit of the U.S. President became possible thanks to the high level of Polish-Soviet relations".

Mutually beneficial cooperation, account of each other's interests and experience, and utilising all the best which was achieved by a distant or close neighbour rather than attempts to alter the social choice made by the people can in our age serve to bring general prosperity.

The Bucharest document of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty Organisation member-states read as follows: "Stability presupposes discarding confrontational doctrines and the stake on force, preventing direct or indirect interference in the internal affairs of other states. No one country should dictate the course of developments in another country and claim the role of a judge or an arbiter".

Remarks on Bush East Europe Visit

PM1307173389 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 14 Jul 89 First Edition p 5

[V. Runov Warsaw dispatch, A. Melnikov Budapest dispatch under general heading "Calculations and Loans. G. Bush in Eastern Europe"]

[Text]

Poland

Although there were more than enough of all kinds of formal ceremonials during President George Bush's visit, it did not fit into the usual framework of this kind of event.

The visit took place against the backdrop of the new political structure which has already taken shape in the country. As a result of the sharply contested elections, the opposition has taken its place in the Polish parliament. However, serious obstacles stand in the way of the development of the democratic process, whose success is closely bound up with the achievement of positive results in the economy. One of the obstacles is the huge debt totaling $38.2 billion. The biggest share—$25 billion—is owed to the so-called Paris Club which unites Western banks, Poland's creditors, and over whom the United States wields considerable influence.

At one time the Americans made financial assistance to Poland dependent on the future development of events in that country. Meanwhile the process of democratization in Poland has reached a level which not even people in the West had dreamed of. Naturally, it was by no means the desire to obtain the promised credits which spurred on the transformations. Nevertheless, what is the situation as regards financial assistance?

The representatives of the Polish opposition hastened to present the West with their bill. Thus, Professor W. Trzeciakowski, Solidarity's leading expert on economic questions, compiled a draft document which mentions financial assistance to Poland to the value of $10 billion. This document was presented to President Bush in a ceremonial atmosphere. However, he had his own view on this.

When, greeted by tumultuous applause, the President mounted the Polish parliament rostrum with a dazzling smile, deputies, senators, and millions of Polish people gathered in front of television sets and held their breath in expectation of an epoch-making speech. The President expressed support and enthusiasm for the scope of the political reforms which are under way in Poland, noting their great importance not just for Europe but for the world as a whole. Then he declared that he intended to ask Congress to appropriate $100 million to Poland to revive the private sector, and also to ask the World Bank for assistance in the shape of loans totaling $325 million.

TRYBUNA LUDU writes: "As polite hosts we may say that this is a lot, but as realists we understand that the times of generous gifts are long gone. Now both rich and poor countries are counting every cent. Cold calculation dictates to the United States that it is more advantageous to invest political rather than financial capital in Poland today. Washington knows only too well that this is the shortest way to the construction of the common European home."

Hungary

The heavy rain which started falling on Budapest just an hour before George Bush's arrival on his official visit did not keep away the thousands of people who came to welcome the U.S. President in the square in front of the Hungarian Parliament.

There were talks between George Bush and R. Nyers, chairman of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP]; K. Grosz, general secretary of the MSZMP; M. Nemeth, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers; and M. Szuros, speaker of the Hungarian National Assembly. In the course of frank discussions the U.S. President displayed a lively interest in the changes which are taking place in Hungary.

The Hungarian leaders stressed that the MSZMP and the Hungarian Government consider it extraordinarily important to ensure that the transitional period connected with the implementation of the reforms passes peacefully. At the same time, the MSZMP has no intention of abusing its present power, it is establishing partnership relations with the new political parties and movements in the country.

One thing that rang out clearly at the talks was: The Hungarians must resolve their problems on their own. Hungary is counting on international support, but, naturally, it does not want to copy experience.

George Bush for his part declared that the United States supports the Hungarian reforms but does not want to create the impression that it is interfering. The President also promised support for Hungary in broader terms.

It is noteworthy that on the eve of the visit of the leader of the richest Western power to Hungary, which is weighed down by a sizeable foreign debt, both the local and the foreign press kept raising the question of whether the President would bring hundreds of millions or even billions of dollars in his luggage. In this context L. Kovacs, state secretary at the Hungarian Foreign Ministry, stressed at a press conference here: The Hungarian leadership did not expect the U.S. President to bring money either in the shape of credit or aid. In this respect it cannot be "disillusioned" with the results of the visit. The talks which have taken place, he stressed, have in any case lived up to expectations. After all, the United States declared its readiness to promote the success of the reform process in Hungary by improving conditions for bilateral relations, encouraging the investment of private capital, developing the infrastructure of entrepreneurial activity, and strengthening the international prestige of the Hungarian People's Republic.

Commentary on Bush Offer to Poland, Hungary
LD1407084889 Moscow International Service in Polish 1400 GMT 13 Jul 89

[Commentary by Georgiy Grammatchikov]

[Text] The trip by the head of the U.S. Administration to Warsaw and Budapest has undoubtedly become an important international event. The dialogue between

East and West has received a new incentive. Poland and Hungary have confirmed their ability to effectively and constructively function in the interests of peace, security, and cooperation. Poland is often compared to a bridge between East and West. Its first pillar was built last summer, during the visit by Mikhail Gorbachev, the Warsaw newspapers wrote over this period, and the second pillar linked the sides during the visit by President Bush. The action by young inhabitants of Budapest was symbolic: On the eve of the visit by the U.S. President they created a living human chain between the Soviet and U.S. embassies. It is worth recalling that George Bush's trip took place right after the end of the Bucharest meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee.

During the talks with the American guest, the Polish and Hungarian leaders declared that the socialist states are together seeking a reduction in the level of military confrontation in Europe, the overcoming of its division, and also the construction of a joint European home. It is, however, no secret that in the West the view that the liquidation of the division signifies nothing other than the liquidation of socialism is relatively widespread. Both in Warsaw and in Budapest the U.S. President stated that the West does not intend to interfere in the internal affairs of the socialist states or to carry on destabilizing activities. He stated that he greets with approval the changes underway in Poland and in Hungary and agrees with Mikhail Gorbachev that world security rests on respect for the right of every nation to choose its road of social development.

At the same time, it is difficult not to notice a certain direction to the help which the head of the White House spoke about in the course of his speech in Warsaw. The fund which is being set up in the United States is intended solely for investment in Poland's private sector. The background to this direction was clarified by one of the employees of the U.S. National Security Council. The British GUARDIAN newspaper writes that the employee stated: Our strategy reduces to steering the process of reforms in Eastern Europe. Still more openly, the sense of the U.S. course in relation to the Eastern European states was clarified by one of the presenters of the ABC Television network: If you want to change your political and economic system, then we in the United States are ready to offer you a certain amount of help.

If we are speaking of friendship, then the Polish press expresses the general view that the package of economic initiatives brought to Poland by Bush differs colossally from the optimal sum which is indispensible for making the economy healthy. Of course, there is no doubt that the fact of granting aid is in itself positive. However, if it overtly or covertly limits the will of the nation, its sovereignty, then one cannot expect anything good from there. In the international context, this can contribute to the exacerbation of confrontation, and in no case can such a standpoint help in the attainment of any kind of European unity.

Speaking during the U.S. President's visit, Wojciech Jaruzelski expressed Poland's will to exploit positive international experience in the acceptance of all solutions that favor the development of human initiative, work productivity, and high economic efficiency. But we will not forsake the principles of social justice, he stressed, these enormous values that have formed deep roots in our society over the past decades.

Levin Views Bush Visit to Poland, Hungary

LD1307214389 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 13 Jul 89

[Text] [Levin] U.S. President Bush arrived in Paris today after visiting Poland and Hungary. The heads of state and government of the seven major capitalist countries are gathering in the French capital, and will tomorrow begin the next Big Seven meeting; and many other premiers are gathering to take part in the celebrations to mark the 200th anniversary of the French revolution.

It was not by chance, however, that I singled out the U.S. President. The fact is that his visits both to Poland and to Hungary were an unusual event. It was, incidentally, the first time that a President of the United States of America visited the Hungarian People's republic. During the course of these visits, there was very wide discussion of both political and economic issues. I gained the impression that both in Warsaw and Budapest, special significance was attributed precisely to the economic aspects. As far as one can judge from the available information, Bush did not so much give anything as make promises. I was put on my guard here, for instance, by the fact that the question of granting Hungary most-favored nation status in trade was linked by the U.S. President with the problem of liberalizing—I am using Bush's term here—exit from Hungary. Such a linkage is very reminiscent—I shall not select a diplomatic expression—of frank [otkrovenniy] pressure. One could quarrel with Bush in regard to his call—which he voiced before the students of the Karl Marx Economics Institute in Budapest—his call to the Soviet Union to cooperate with the United States in order to overcome the Cold War. I would not like to quarrel over the essence of the problem itself, for there is no doubt about the usefulness of such cooperation. But I would dispute the form in which the appeal took. For let's put it bluntly, the Soviet Union is far more active in working to overcome the relics and consequences of the Cold War than is the United States.

Report on U.S.-Soviet Ties Noted

PM1207143789 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 11 Jul 89 Second Edition p 3

[S. Kuznetsov article: "Expectation and Disquiet: Report of a Group of Leading U.S. Politicians on the Future of Soviet-American Relations"]

[Text] What course should the Bush administration adhere to vis-a-vis the USSR? Although more than 6 months have now elapsed since the new incumbent appeared in the

White House, the question has not lost its topicality. The U.S. press itself acknowledges that the administration has not yet adopted a clear stance in this sphere and has not put forward any impressive initiatives in response to the Soviet Union's "peace challenge."

Such an influential think tank as Johns Hopkins Washington Center for Foreign Policy Studies has decided to make its contribution to rectifying this shortcoming, so TASS reports. It has published a report entitled "The Future of U.S.-USSR Relations," prepared by a group of authoritative specialists in the field of foreign and military policy. These include such well known U.S. figures as former Secretaries of State Edward Muskie and Cyrus Vance, former Secretaries of Defense Melvin Laird, Harold Brown, and James Schlesinger, former CIA Director Richard Helms, and former U.S. Ambassador to the USSR Arthur Hartman.

What is the opinion of these specialists, who, let us note, are not distinguished by particularly "doveish" views? "Since March 1985 the Moscow leadership has made increasingly bold calls for economic and political reforms in the Soviet Union and engaged in an unusually open rethinking of its international stance," the report says. "The fact that these calls have been underpinned by a series of notable moves is even more important." The authors number among them the Soviet-American Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles, the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, and the USSR's decision to cut unilaterally its armed forces and armaments deployed in the countries of East Europe. "These changes cannot be described as cosmetic," the document stresses, "and most likely reflect a fundamental review by the Soviet Union of its traditional methods and means and a thorough change in the concept of Soviet strategy."

Despite this, the authors of the report do not think that the time has come for a radical breakthrough in U.S. policy toward the USSR. How deep and successful will the changes initiated in the Soviet Union be? How fast will they be carried out and what specific results will they bring? The authors acknowledge that there can be no answer as yet to these questions which are of fundamental significance for the development of Washington's strategic course.

"Increasingly dramatic and potentially far-reaching initiatives in Soviet foreign and domestic policy have aroused hopes and caused new expectations and some disquiet in the West," the authors of the report observe. "It seems that for its own reasons the Soviet leadership is pursuing a course which is on the whole more compatible with the West's long-term interests and more receptive to Western values than in the past," they point out. "The resultant potential being opened up should be studied realistically but boldly in order to fully explore the prospects for a further improvement—or even breakthroughs—in U.S.-Soviet relations."

The authors of the report caution the Bush administration against attempts to exploit the difficulties in restructuring the Soviet economy and exacerbated interethnic relations for short-term gain. "Our policy should be built on an understanding of the fact that the United States and even all the industrial democracies in the unlikely event of their all acting in strict unison can only exert a peripheral influence on the development of Soviet domestic policy," they stress. "The USSR possesses such resources and strength that attempts to destabilize the situation through external economic or political pressure are foolish and could have dangerous consequences."

In this regard the authors of the report think that the United States should not prevent Soviet participation in such international economic organizations as the IMF, the World Bank, and GATT. They also urge a review of legislative acts still operative in the United States such as the 1974 Jackson-Vanik trade amendment, which artificially restrains the development of Soviet-American trade.

The report also touches on a number of specific problems connected with the U.S. stance on arms control. "The complete elimination of nuclear weapons is not at the present time in the West's interests, while the elimination of a very large number of such arms (say, 80 percent of the existing number of strategic warheads) will raise additional questions about other nuclear powers," the document's compilers think. "However, the United States could probably choose the level of strategic nuclear arms which it deems necessary for deterrence and reach agreement with the USSR on a reduction to that level."

"The Bush administration should steer clear of a complete rethinking of the arms control process inherited from its predecessor," the authors of the report think. "The present rough drafts of the agreement on strategic offensive arms could scarcely be better at this stage of the talks and on the whole meet U.S. security interests."

The document devotes considerable space to the development of East-West relations at a nongovernmental level. "The United States, together with its allies, should facilitate the continuing expansion of the number of exchanges and joint programs on a wide range of scientific, medical, artistic, cultural, and educational questions funded from both private and state sources," the authors of the report point out. "Cooperation on a private and intergovernmental level on questions of the global protection of the environment, health care, and combating drugs should also be encouraged."

On the whole, the authors of the report stress, "it will not be easy to reach a single opinion on a long-term, complex, and mature national policy which encourages changes in the Soviet Union, which is undergoing a process of modernization, while ensuring the fundamental interests of the United States and the West in the field of security."

Yes, one can agree with the report's authors there. With one clarification—it is not easy, but it is possible if the "fundamental interests of the United States and the West in the field of security" are understood as the times demand.

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Commentary on Burmese Opposition Offer for Talks

BK0707110689 Moscow in Burmese to Burma 1030 GMT 6 Jul 89

[Station observer's commentary]

[Text] Reports have been received from Yangon [Rangoon] on the formation of an alliance by over 90 political parties and their offer to the government to hold talks with representatives of the opposition.

The parties which made the offer for talks believe that talks between the government and the opposition will enable the country to overcome the problems confronting the Myanma [Burmese] society. The people in the country as well as observers are expressing concern at the increasing friction between General Saw Maung's government and certain political parties, particularly the National League for Democracy [NLD] and its leaders.

Prior to the confrontation of 21 June, the NLD and other parties repeatedly called for dialogue with the government. However, General Saw Maung's government has absolutely no wish to make concessions and has said that it does not want to hold talks with any particular party as it has no desire to adversely affect the interests of other parties.

On Tuesday [4 July] representatives of over 90 political parties issued a joint communique announcing their appointment of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, general secretary of the NLD, as their sole representative entrusted with full power to hold talks with the government.

The opposition wants in particular to discuss electoral rules for the general elections, the timeframe for the transfer of power from the military to the new government, and difficulties arising from the government's restrictions on freedom of speech, printing, and assembly. The opposition also criticized Gen Saw Maung for the arrests of political leaders.

The opposition is stressing that there is an unprecedented and urgent need to find a timely political solution suitable to the prevailing situation and to prevent and further deterioration in the situation.

The Myanma market has reacted in typical fashion to the unsatisfactory internal situation in Myanma. The price of rice has been rising to unprecedented levels since the end of June, according to reports from Yangon. Reports on 3 July says 1 Pyi [1/4 bushel] of rice has risen to Kyat 26 and that 1 viss [1.6 kg] of fish has risen to Kyat 65 and meat to Kyat 75. Prices are rising at a time when the government says the minimum daily cost of food in Yangon is Kyat 8.50.

The government itself realizes that emergency measures have to be taken. It has been learned that a plenary meeting of township law and order restoration councils in Yangon Division was held last Sunday and Brigadier Tin U, of the State Law and Order Restoration Council, delivered a speech. He urged responsible officials to open more relief shops as soon as possible to sell goods at prices lower than that in the outside market. However, this step—despite its good intention—could backire as these shops will sell only to those who can provide letters certifying they are full fledged Myanma citizens and officially recognized as poor. Naturalized citizens will not have the right to buy rice at government prices. Distribution of foodstuff through such a system could exacerbate dissatisfaction among the people. Former prime minister U Nu has said that the food situation in remote areas is frighteningly serious. There are reports that U Nu has appealed to the Indian and U.S. Governments to donate as much rice as possible. The majority of people say that Burma's economic problems cannot be solved without massive foreign aid. However, despite the open door policy declared by General Saw Maung's government, major traditional aid donors are reluctant to resume their economic aid projects, citing violation of human rights in Myanma as their reason.

A review of events since the military government came to power shows that as the economic situation has worsened, General Saw Maung's government has become more determined to impose restrictions to control the situation.

Clearly there are many issues to be discussed between the government and the political parties. The two sides should be able to hold such talks if they show restraint both in their own work and in assessing the moves of the other side.

Commentary on Burma's General Saw Maung Speech

BK0707130389 Moscow in Burmese to Burma 1430 GMT 6 Jul 89

[Station observer commentary]

[Text] General Saw Maung in his [recent] speech announced that all democratic rights will be restored 3 months before the holding of general elections. This pledge contained in Gen Saw Maung's speech indicates the military authorities' readiness in principle to discuss political problems with the opposition.

U Nu, leader of the League for Democracy and Peace and former prime minister, had recently written a letter to the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] calling for the lifting of all restrictions at least 3 months before the elections. Although leaders of other

political parties had called for immediate lifting of all restrictions on democracy, the announcement by the leader of the military government can be seen as an important concession to the opposition demands.

Meanwhile, observers pointed out that a massive public rally in violation of the martial law was held in Yangon yesterday. Thousands of Yangon [Rangoon] residents gathered to hear a speech by Daw Aung San Suu Kyi of the National League for Democracy. It was learned that very few soldiers were present at the site of the rally.

It should be noted here that during his meeting with the press, Gen Saw Maung recounted how the military took power on 18 September. The general pointed out that the situation in the country at that time was very complicated and was changing swiftly. It was true that demands for democracy were made in good faith during the mass movement; however, he pointed out, during the democracy movement there were instigations aimed at division and infiltration by members of illegal organizations. The SLORC leader recounted that some persons even tried to create division within the Defense Forces.

Gen Saw Maung said preparations would be made for holding free and fair elections, and he reiterated his government's pledge to transfer power to the elected government. He pointed out that it would be very wrong to maintain confrontation.

Although he did not specify the names of the parties, Gen Saw Maung criticized those who have contacts with (?communist) insurgents. He questioned whether they understood the danger of the prospect of the country disintegrating and an outbreak of a civil war, like in Cambodia.

Gen Saw Maung's speech indicates that the Myanma [Burma] Government wants all the political parties and people of all strata in Myanma to approach with restraint the issue of establishment of democracy. The communique issued by over 90 political parties to the SLORC shows they favor such an approach toward holding a dialogue.

The observer comments that if such a dialogue does takes place to deliberate on political affairs in Myanma, both the military government and the opposition should base their discussions on the extent to which both sides are prepared to make concessions to continue the establishment of democracy, and to what extent they could work to prevent lawlessness in the country.

Commentator Assails ASEAN Communique

BK0907084389 Moscow in Indonesian to Indonesia 1300 GMT 9 Jul 89

[Aleksandr Vladimirov commentary]

[Text] The results of the consultations held by the ASEAN foreign ministers on the Cambodian issue in Brunei Darussalam and the subsequent reaction of the Vietnamese Ministry of Foreign Affairs have once again emphasized the importance of the following questions: Who will determine the fate of Cambodia? What is the key to preventing a civil war in the country?

In calling for a comprehensive settlement, the ASEAN foreign ministers demanded that the internal aspects of the conflict be settled as soon as possible. To this end, they included in the final communique of their meeting an article on the establishment of an interim quadripartite government with the participation of the Khmer Rouge. There is undeniably a need to settle relations among the warring Cambodian factions, but who will have the right to settle this issue and other related issues during the period between the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops and general elections in Cambodia? The Jakarta informal meeting [JIM] and the talks between Hun Sen, head of the Phnom Penh government, and the opposition leadership made clear that the issues can only be settled by the Cambodians themselves. Officials of the ASEAN countries, too, agree with this. Thus, they have deviated from their long-standing position in Brunei Darussalam.

This ambivalent situation has drawn quite an understandable reaction from Vietnam, a country which has accepted a commitment to help settle the external aspects of the question as soon as possible. The decision on the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia has been the main momentum in the settlement process in recent months. The statement of the Vietnamese Ministry of Foreign Affairs stressed that the experience of recent years has plainly shown that external interference in the settlement of the internal aspects of the Cambodian issue has inevitably led to deadlock. Those who prefer to exert pressure on Cambodia to establish an interim government with the participation of Pol Pot's representatives say that only in this way can an Afghan-type civil war be avoided in Cambodia. However, such a stand is obviously against reality. It is public knowledge that the war in Afghanistan has been raging more fiercely following the withdrawal of Soviet troops from the country precisely because of increased U.S. arms supplies and Pakistan's military interference.

In this connection, the voices that say the Cambodian opposition needs sophisticated weapons for the sake of peace in Cambodia are illogical. In addition, it is no secret that increased foreign military aid can be used by the Pol Pot side to conduct further adventures. That is why the spokesman of the SRV Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in his statement, viewed as a negative trend the absence of any linkage between the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops and the cessation of military aid to the warring Cambodian factions in the statements issued at the ASEAN foreign ministers meeting in Brunei. It should be explained here that the linkage was discussed during JIM-1 and JIM-2 and at the Hun Sen-Sihanouk talks.

The governments of Cambodia, Vietnam, and the ASEAN countries have on various occasions shown themselves keen to achieve a peaceful and complete

settlement of the Cambodian issue. However, the current situation once again proves that there are still many obstacles standing in the way of a settlement. Clearly constructive dialogue and compromise rather ultimatum and foreign pressure are the only way of overcoming the problem.

Philippine Aid Plan, Bases Issue Discussed
HK1207040189 Moscow in Tagalog to the Philippines 1300 GMT 11 Jul 89

[Excerpts] President Corazon Aquino is faced with a complex situation: On the one hand she has to be able to present to Filipinos the concrete results of the economic aid being granted by members of the European Economic Community; on the other hand, she has to let the donor countries know about Filipino businessmen's apprehensions regarding the possible negative effects stemming from the impending one-Europe policy that takes effect in 1992. The Filipinos have reservations about the effects of heightened European protectionism and the closing of Western European markets to Asian traders. Such effects could vitiate the benefits which the ASEAN countries would gain from assistance extended by Western Europe. [passage omitted]

What is important for the ASEAN countries is that this regional grouping's relations with the United States and Japan should not be so rigidly structured as to preclude the freedom to consider alternatives. In the opinion of many analysts, Corazon Aquino's trip to Western Europe manifests the seeking of such alternatives. The analysts point out that the Philippines has valid reasons for considering other options.

President Aquino is truly interested in displaying her country's capability to be economically self sufficient. But to understand this, one must consider the situation vis-a-vis American-Philippine relations.

The Philippine newspaper MALAYA reveals this truth: The amount Washington announced as the American contribution to the aid program is $481 million, including $200 million in new loans. The balance is being earmarked as payment by the United States for the continued use of the Pentagon's bases in the Philippines. According to the newspaper this is a breach of the U.S. pledge that the aid program would not be tied in with the military bases issue. The NEW YORK TIMES questions whether American lawmakers will uphold the pledge made by Secretary of State James Baker regarding the release of funds to the Philippines. It says the answer to this question depends on further discussions dealing with the bases. The newspaper adds that the deadline for the bases' retention could be extended for 2 years; but active opposition to this is growing in the Philippines. [passage omitted]

Whatever the results of the talks, continued firm opposition to the bases' retention is required as the Pentagon clearly has no intention of leaving the archipelago. This has prompted various observers to say that the United States, which initiated the plan involving other countries in granting aid to the Philippines, did this to strengthen its strategic military position in the Southeast Asian region. That much is clear. [passage omitted]

More Philippine Troops Deployed Near U.S. Bases
HK0807044589 Moscow in Tagalog to the Philippines 1300 GMT 7 Jul 89

[Text] The Armed Forces of the Philippines leadership announced additional security measures to ensure security around U.S. military bases in the Philippines. Major General Mariano Adalem reported that a battalion of soldiers was deployed around Clark Air Base to protect the base and to track down rebels claimed by the military to be hiding near the city.

Adalem stressed that according to a bilateral agreement on the military bases, the responsibility for maintaining order lies in the hands of the Armed Forces of the Philippines.

Near East & South Asia

Kuwaiti Paper on Gorbachev Mideast Tour Plans
NC1307195389 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 13 Jul 89

[Text] The Kuwaiti newspaper AL-RA'Y AL-'AM has revealed that Moscow is currently holding talks with certain Arab countries to determine a date for a tour of these countries by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. According to the paper, during this tour Gorbachev will focus on resolving the Lebanese and Palestinian issues, as well as on the Iran-Iraq dispute.

Rafsanjani Talks With Azerbaijan Leaders Reported
PM1207112989 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 24 Jun 89 p 1

[AZERINFORM report: "Meeting in the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] On 23 June A.Kh. Vezirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, received A.A. Hashemi-Rafsanjani, chairman of the Islamic Consultative Assembly of Iran, and also Foreign Minister A.A. Velayati, Minister of Economy and Finance M.D. Iravani, Minister of Heavy Industries B. Nabavi, and other officials accompanying him.

A.Kh. Vezirov welcomed the Iranian guests on behalf of the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic [SSR] leadership and people. He noted that the results of the Soviet-Iranian talks and meetings between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Hashemi-Rafsanjani, chairman of the Islamic Consultative Assembly of Iran, were greeted with great satisfaction in Azerbaijan.

We are happy, A.Kh. Vezirov said, that relations between our countries are acquiring good dynamics, the mechanism of consultation and the search for mutually acceptable solutions is operating efficiently, and contacts are becoming regular.

The long-term program of cooperation in diverse spheres of the national economy, science and technology, finance, and space reflects the prospects for the active participation also of the Azerbaijan SSR in the range of Soviet-Iranian ties. We are attaching particular significance to this in Baku, A.Kh. Vezirov stressed, indicating the similarity of our history, culture, traditions, and customs, and significant experience of comprehensive economic cooperation.

The guests were told about the progress of restructuring in the republic and the qualitative transformations in industry, agriculture, science, and culture.

A.A. Hashemi-Rafsanjani expressed his profound satisfaction with the results of the talks, meetings, and conversations with M.S. Gorbachev.

He stressed the exceptional significance of the Soviet-Iranian documents signed in Moscow, which determine the principles of the two countries' relations and friendly cooperation for the long-term future.

The Azerbaijan SSR can play a significant role in expanding Soviet-Iranian multifaceted cooperation, the Iranian leader noted. Here he singled out such spheres as the development of offshore petroleum deposits, border trade, and the exchange of cultural figures and students.

In connection with the Caspian problem touched on in the course of the conversation, the Iranian side showed interest and expressed willingness to participate in solving the problems connected with enhancing the standard of the sea and its ecology.

The meeting took place in a friendly atmosphere. The following were present: A.A. Mokanu, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; A.N. Mutalibov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers; R.A. Guseynov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR State Planning Committee; G.M. Sadykhov, the republic's foreign minister; and V.V. Gudyev, Soviet ambassador to Iran.

Iranian Relations With West Discussed

NC2906211089 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 29 Jun 89

[Commentary by (Aleksandr Batyev) from "On the Waves of Radio Moscow" feature; date not given—recorded]

[Text] The Iranian Government has approved the outcome of the visit to the Soviet Union by the Iranian delegation headed by Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani. Commenting on the results of this visit, the TEHRAN TIMES cites a foreign policy expert as saying that the visit to the Soviet Union will lead to the strengthening of stability and security throughout a vast region. The TEHRAN TIMES also writes that Tehran is now waiting for positive gestures by West European countries in order to improve political and then economic relations.

We now invite our listeners to hear a commentary by our analyst (Aleksandr Batyev).

[Begin recording] [(Batyev)] in Russian, fading into announcer-read Persian translation] The TEHRAN TIMES is considered to be a newspaper close to the Iranian Foreign Ministry. If we take this into consideration, what this newspaper writes shows that after the establishment of normal relations with the Soviet Union, Iranian diplomats hope that Iran's relations with the West will be improved. This stance was basically adopted almost immediately after the end of the war operations on the Iran-Iraq fronts. However, it faced problems stemming from the so-called Rushdie affair, which led to such negative results that Iranian ambassadors were recalled from the EEC countries and vice versa.

[Announcer, in Persian] Some analysts at that time even spoke about a long-term crisis in relations between Iran and West Europe. Is this not so?

[(Batyev) in Russian, fading into Persian translation] Yes. But it became obvious tht these views were extremely pessimistic. During recent weeks, both sides have built bridges toward each other. For example, the ambassadors of France and the FRG, who had been previously been recalled, returned to Tehran. Finally, actual needs call for the reestablishment of relations. For example, Iran can sell its oil in western markets and receive the West's assistance in implementing its reconstruction programs. West European countries, or better yet, their companies, express extreme interest in participation in Iran's economic reconstruction projects.

[Announcer, in Persian] Can the recent rapprochement between the Soviet Union and Iran have any impact on the trends of Iran's relations with West European countries? What is your opinion on this?

[(Batyev) in Russian, fading into Persian translation] Basically speaking, these two trends do not obstruct each other. The Soviet Union and Iran are neighbors, and this reality is extremely obvious. However, on the other hand, during the meeting between Hashemi-Rafsanjani and Mikhail Gorbachev in Moscow, the Soviet-Iranian border was described as a border of friendship and cooperation; as a result, Iranian diplomats found a greater possibility of carrying out maneuvers to establish contacts with their colleagues in the West. Moreover, the rapprochement with the Soviet Union has gained great significance from the fact that Iran's relations with this great country are based on principles of equality of rights, respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity,

and non-intervention in each other's domestic affairs. Thus, a precedent has been set in Iran's relations with the world, and the Western countries will—when establishing relations with Iran—have to take this as their criterion. It is not accidental that after his visit to Moscow 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani stated that he hoped current Soviet-Iranian relations would become an exmaple for the other countries of the world. [end recording]

Commentator on Iran's 'Constructive Proposal'
NC0707122389 Moscow in Persian to Iran
1500 GMT 6 Jul 89

[Igor Sheftunov commentary]

[Text] Dear friends, during his meeting and talks with Iranian Foreign Minisater 'Ali Akbar Velayati in Geneva, UN secretary General Perez de Cuellar expressed the hope that by 20 August, the anniversary of the end of the war on the Iran-Iraq Fronts, progress will be made on UN security Council Resolution 598. Our commentator Igor Sheftunov discusses this:

This hope is not baseless because recently the possibility of a rapprochement between the two belligerents on differences such as the withdrawal of the two countries' armed forces to international borders and the exchange of prisoners of war has emerged.

It is necessary to recall that all these steps have been foreseen in the UN Security Council resolution. So far Iran and Iraq have acknowledged that these problems must be solved and have stated their positions. Iran insisted that first and foremost the armed forces of the two countries be withdrawn to international borders, while Iraq wanted the exchange of prisoners of war to be the first step.

The two countries' inflexibility resulted in a lack of success at the fourth round of the Iran-Iraq talks in April, and the next round of talks, which had been scheduled by Perez de Cuellar for June, did not take place at all.

Recently, during his meetings and talks with UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar in Geneva, 'Ali Akbar Velayati proposed that both problems be solved simultaneously. He stated that Iran is prepared to exchange prisoners of war with Iraq immediately after the date for the withdrawal of the armed forces to international borders is announced. Referring to the need to register the names of all the prisoners of war, the Iranian foreign minister pointed out that Iran is prepared to start direct talks with Iraq at any time and in any venue.

This approach, if accepted by the other side, will definitely contribute toward the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 598 the intention of which is to finally overcome the state of war between Iran and Iraq. Thus, it is natural for Perez de Cuellar to consider Iran's constructive proposal as a manifestation of that country's goodwill.

'No Progress' at Iran-Iraq Talks
PM1207093489 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian
11 Jul 89 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent Yu. Kosinskiy report: "No Perceptible Progress Yet"]

[Text] Geneva—In the period of nearly a year that has passed since the cease-fire agreement came into force between Iraq and Iran (August 1988), there has been no perceptible progress toward a final settlement of the conflict.

This conclusion can be drawn from the remarks by Iranian Foreign Minister Velayati at a press conference for journalists at Geneva's Palais des Nations. He mentioned among the main reasons for the standstill in this process Iraq's "intractability," and he also accused the UN Security Council of "passivity."

It is hard for journalists to judge who is to blame for the stalling of the peace settlement process. The talks on the peace settlement between Iraq and Iran are secret, and all 15 meetings of the countries' delegations since the cease-fire have been held behind closed doors. Nonetheless one fact is indisputable: Despite energetic efforts by the international community and the UN secretary general, Security Council Resolution 598 remains unfulfilled. The two countries' armies occupy the positions defined at the moment of the cease-fire, and have not returned to their former borders recognized by the international community.

UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar is engaged in a difficult search for points of contact and mutual understanding between Iraq and Iran, seeking to break the deadlock in their relations. The Iraq-Iran talks are continuous and take place (at present in New York) at the level of the two countries' ambassadors. After completing talks with Velayati in Geneva, the UN secretary general flew to Rome to meet with his Iraqi colleague Tariq 'Aziz in the hope of raising the level of the Iraq-Iran dialogue to foreign ministerial level. Perez de Cuellar noted that "patience and restraint" must be displayed in efforts to normalize the two countries' relations. At the same time he said that a concession by Iraq, in particular its release of a small sector of Iranian territory which it is holding on to, could promote success at talks between the two countries.

The UN secretary general also called on the sides to free prisoners of war without regard to each other's position, which would promote the further quest for mutually acceptable solutions.

Moscow Persian Comments on Khomeyni
NC1407093689 Moscow in Persian to Iran
1100 GMT 13 Jul 89

[Andrey Krasnov commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners. Today mourning ceremonies on the 40th day after the death of Imam Khomeyni are

taking place in Iran. Delegations from many countries have arrived in Tehran to participate in these ceremonies. Our commentator Andrey Krasnov writes:

The 89-year old Ayatollah Ruhollah al-Musavi al-Khomeyni passed away on 3 June. After his demise, a 40-day national mourning period was declared in Iran. This mourning period ends today and mourning ceremonies are taking place in Tehran and in many other cities where hundreds of thousands of pious people will mourn Imam Khomeyni's demise.

The name of this religious personality has been registered in Iran's history as the symbol of struggle against the Pahlavi dynasty and against national bondage. It was Khomeyni who led the 1979 Islamic revolution. This led to unpredecented developments in the political, cultural, and economic life of Iran.

Khomeyni, as the leader of the popular revolution, played a significant role in Iran's history. This revolution was carried out with Islamic slogans because all the ranks of the Iranian people considered these slogans to be the manifestation of national unity and a basis for the popular wish to ensure the country's freedom and progress. The masses support the revolutionary narratives of Islam which were interpreted by Imam Khomeyni. The secret of Imam Khomeyni's absolute power and endless inluence can be found in this.

Ayatollah Khomeyni was able to become an outstanding national leader because he propounded popular wishes and slogans which were very close to the hearts of the Iranian people.

Our commentator then writes: The wish to ensure social justice forms the nucleus of Khomeyni's teachings on Islamic rule. From Khomeyni's point of view, Islamic society, within the framework of which all people live united as brothers, is the ideal ruling system.

Do not be an oppressor and exploiter. This was Khomeyni's major slogan which attracted the absolute majority of Iranians and made them rally around him. However, the fact that there is a great distance between the declared principle and the true policy is another issue.

Our commentator then writes: Imam Khomeyni played an extremely significant role in ending the west's domination, primarily that of the United States in Iran. During Khomeyni's rule, Iran began on the path of an independent foreign policy, and it refrained from surrendering to the domination and diktat of the United States and other imperialist countries. This is exactly what led to the strong hostility and enmity of the western ruling circles toward the Islamic Republic of Iran and Imam Khomeyni.

At the same time, Imam Khomeyni initiated the normalization of relations with the Soviet Union. His message to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev laid the foundation for the revival of all-around cooperation between Moscow and Tehran. Now the outlook for expanding this cooperation has become clear in a specific and comprehensive 11-year program.

The imam has died, but the idea of deepening good-neighborly relations and good understanding between the Soviet and Iranian nations as stated by Khomeyni will stay alive.

Lebanese Settlement Prospects Viewed

PM1207132489 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Jul 89 Morning Edition p 4

[Konstantin Geyvandov article under the rubric "Political Observer's Opinion": "Lebanon: Last Chance?"]

[Excerpts] In the last 24 hours Israeli artillery shelled a number of South Lebanese settlements located north of the so-called "security zone" unlawfully established by Tel Aviv on Lebanese territory... In West Beirut there were severe exchanges of fire between fighters of the "Amal" movement and the "Hizballah" organization... The warring sides' artillery shelled residential districts of the Lebanese capital, mountain regions, and the coastal strip... [passage omitted]

The continuing constitutional crisis is bound to lead to further bloody clashes sooner or later.

As is customary in Lebanon in these cases, the opposing factions accuse each other of creating an impasse: The Christian zone accuses Syria and its allies, while they accuse Iraq and General 'Awn's transitional government. However, the most sober-minded Arab leaders are apparently asking themselves more fundamental questions today, that can be formulated in a few words as follows: If the Arabs are unable to agree among themselves to resolve the internal Lebanese crisis, will they ever be able to rally and coordinate their actions so as to put an end to the Israeli occupation of Southern Lebanon and other Arab territories and achieve a just Near East settlement?

It seems to me that it is this concern that currently motivates the heads of state of Algeria, Morocco, and Saudi Arabia, which form the trilateral committee for a settlement of the Lebanese crisis. It is reported that at a recent meeting in the Algerian city of Oran they formulated a program that is an improvement on all the previous mediation efforts. First and foremost because it not only makes provision for a cease-fire between the opposing factions, but also contains provisions on eliminating the factors giving rise to the current clashes.

The other day, on the instructions of the Committee of Three, delegations at foreign ministerial level began to implement the program outlined by visiting Syria, Iraq, and a number of other countries. Moroccan Foreign Minister A. Filali, in particular, came to the Soviet Union, where during meetings with our country's leaders

he asked for support for the activity of this committee of the Arab League, and in particular for the USSR's close relations with friendly Arab states—chiefly Syria and Iraq—and also its position as a permanent member of the UN Security Council to be used to bring about an end to the Lebanese tragedy as soon as possible.

Our country gave support to the mission of the Arab Committee of Three and agreed to cooperate with it with a view to the speediest normalization in Lebanon. This is on the understanding that the settlement of the Lebanese crisis should incorporate such elements as: the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Lebanon and its membership of the United Nations; national reconciliation, which would be greatly promoted by constitutional reform; consideration for the interests of the various parties involved in the conflict; a quest for compromise solutions in the course of a political settlement and the creation of an appropriate climate to promote this; and the unacceptability of military methods, and first of all an immediate cease-fire. The statement by the USSR and France on Lebanon, made public in Paris by Presidents M.S. Gorbachev and F. Mitterrand, has just been made, in the spirit of these principles.

It appears from all the indications that the conflict in Lebanon has reached its peak, and N. Birri, chairman of the Shi'ite Amal movement, believes, for instance, that the activity of the present Arab intermediaries is the last chance for his country. "The failure of the Committee of Three," he stated, "is dangerous for Lebanon as a state formation." One would like an awareness of the extremely crucial nature of this moment to penetrate all those involved in the conflict, so that they act accordingly.

Kovalev Receives Arab League Body Leaders

LD1307214889 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 13 Jul 89

[Text] The Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister Anatoliy Kovalev has received the heads of the diplomatic missions of Lebanon, Morocco and Algeria. He voiced concern over the dangerous tension in Lebanon. Anatoliy Kovalev also said that the Soviet Union was taking resolute actions to promote the success of peace efforts by the three-nation committee of the Arab League on Lebanon. The Arab representatives noted the importance of the Soviet-French statement for reconciliation in Lebanon.

Sub-Saharan Africa

Adamishin on Political Situation in Africa

LD1307211189 Moscow TASS in English 1810 GMT 13 Jul 89

[Text] Moscow July 13 TASS—The U.N. plan for granting independence to Namibia is being implemented on the whole satisfactorily, Anatoliy Adamishin, Soviet deputy foreign minister, told a news briefing here today. One may say that following some complications, it has flown into a normal channel. This is welcomed in the Soviet Union, the diplomat said.

Adamishin expressed the Soviet side' interest in the process of granting independence to Namibia to continue in a calm atmosphere, that the elections, which are set for November 1, be honest and fair. We wish that SWAPO, an organisation which enjoys the support of the mass of Namibia's population, win the elections, he said.

Adamishin described the accord reached at the conference of Africa's leaders in Gbadolite, Zaire, which, as he put it, lays down the groundwork for ending the war in Angola, as a serious step forward. He recalled his recent Paris meeting with the Zairean president to whom he conveyed Mikhail Gorbachev's oral message, and noted Zaire's positive role in the Angolan settlement.

Sharing impressions of the meeting in Luanda with Angola, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, Adamishin said that the Angolan Government is set to pursue a constructive approach and one can look at the prospect of ending a long-running and grave Angolan conflict with enough optimism.

He described the initiative by Ethiopia's National Assembly for entering into talks with Eritrean organisations without preconditions as one more important event in the life of Africa. He informed those present about the first Soviet-Eritrean contact several days ago: the meeting in London with Isayasa Afework, leader of the Eritrean People's Liberation Front, which was held with full consent of the Ethiopian [word indistinct]

Both sides seem to be ready for the beginning of preliminary talks, Adamshin said.

He described a greater degree of mutual understanding between the USSR and the United States, given all remaining differences, as a positive element of the current situation in African affairs.

Responding to a question of the nature and content of contacts between the USSR and official representatives of South Africa, he noted that they are now limited exclusively to the requirements of settlement in South-Western Africa. In case the apartheid system is dismantled, there will be no obstacles to the establishment of diplomatic relations with South Africa, he said.

On the recent meeting of Pieter Botha and Nelson Mandela, Adamishin expressed the view that the problem of apartheid should be solved at the negotiating table by the South African leaders and forces opposing apartheid, of which the key one is the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa led by its recognised leader Nelson Mandela.

Commentary Notes U.S. Arms Supply to UNITA

MB1207103089 Moscow in English to Southern Africa 1900 GMT 11 Jul 89

[Unattributed Commentary]

[Text] As you may well see we can't bypass in this program the subject of Angola and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola]. By no means. An agreement made in Gbadolite, Zaire, on ending hostilities in Angola is an event of great importance, and not only for Angola but naturally for the whole of the African continent. After 14 years of war reason and goodwill have finally triumphed.

Angola's President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and the UNITA leader, Jonas Savimbi, met for the first time since the war began [words indistinct]. [Words indistinct] a commission of national reconciliation in Angola [word indistinct] to work out specific measures on integrating UNITA members in Angolan society [words indistinct] administration. Of course, the commission was sitting in Kinshasa though some skeptics during the Gbadolite meeting complained that no time nor place has been set for the work of the commission.

Speaking of skeptics and of difficult problems the chief of them is to extend the cease-fire to a long and stable peace, but that is easier said than done. Yes, it is harder to hold a weight than to lift it, particularly since the United States is annually supplying UNITA with arms to a sum of 15 million dollars, also foreplans no change in that policy, said (Mildred Tutwalen) of the Department of State, after the cease-fire agreement was signed between Angola and UNITA. The REUTER-reporter (Michael Wesdy) cabled from Kinshasa, referring to an American diplomat stationed there, that further American aid to UNITA was [words indistinct] (?help) until national reconciliation.

Is that so? But isn't it clear that, in the process of national reconciliation oil shouldn't be poured on the flames? Thus, arms should not be supplied to the sides of a dying conflict. It's too early for champagne, the NEW YORK TIMES wrote in an editorial, but, after 14 years of war this cease-fire is good news. Good news, indeed. I wouldn't mind opening a bottle of champagne, of pink champagne, would you?

Adamishin Conveys Gorbachev Message to Mobutu

PM1207130589 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Jul 89 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS "Official Announcement"]

[Text] Paris, 8 Jul—There was a meeting here between A.L. Adamishin, special representative of the Soviet leadership and USSR deputy foreign minister, and President of the Republic of Zaire Mobutu Sese Seko. During the meeting a verbal message from M.S. Gorbachev was conveyed to the president of Zaire. It expresses satisfaction at the accords on a cease-fire in Angola and the measures to further normalize the situation in the country, which were reached recently in Gbadolite (Zaire) on the basis of the Angolan Government's peace plan and with the assistance of the leaders of a number of African states, including President Mobutu Sese Seko.

There was a constructive exchange of opinions on how best to contribute to the implementation of these accords. The Soviet side emphasized the need to halt foreign interference in Angolan affairs.

The prospects for the development of the situation in South-West Africa as a whole were also touched on and there was a discussion of certain questions of Soviet-Zairian relations, whose potential has far from been exhausted in the sphere of the development of cooperation.

Paris was chosen as the venue for the meeting at the request of the Zairian side.

South African Ruling Party Plan Assessed

MB3006105089 Moscow in English to Southern Africa 1900 GMT 29 Jun 89

[Commentary by Igor Patovskiy]

[Text] The congress of the ruling National Party [NP] of South Africa has convened in Pretoria. It is the eighth in succession in the history of the party's existence, a party that was in power for 41 years already. The last congress took place in 1983 when serious changes in the country's constitution—the creation of the 3-chamber parliament—were adopted.

Why is the congress being held now? The more so in such a hurry right after the return of the party's leader, the 53-year-old education minister of South Africa, Frederik De Klerk, from a tour of Europe.

Formerly, this specially convened conference should determine the platform of the party at the forthcoming parliamentary elections in South Africa on 6 September. But the question to the effect why is this congress being held now and not later is somewhat strange. The contender to the post of president goes on a tour of Europe in order to set forth for his allies the essence of his program at the elections, and, only after his return, this program is published and discussed at the congress of the ruling party.

It seems it is not for nothing that Frederik De Klerk is considered to be a cautious pragmatist. According to the majority of analysts, the situation in the country is extremely unstable. The situation in the NP is complex. The opposition, both from the right and the left is strong. Tension is growing also inside the party [words indistinct] of the talks about reforms whose concrete content till yesterday was not known to anyone. On top of all that, there is the wait-and-see position of the West. It is

evident that when in a situation like that the uncertainty is so great, it is dangerous both to Frederik De Klerk and to the Western allies of South Africa. In any case, the choice of De Klerk was simple—either to risk and promulgate the program now or to first determine at least the position of the West, because the reaction of the opposition in South Africa itself now is predictable.

Well, the unreal character of demands to the contender to the post of president in Europe did not follow. It seems the West had satisfied the character of the reforms offered by him, and the understanding of the complexity of South Africa was manifested. What is to be done now is to quickly, having enlisted definite support, lift the tension in the country.

The next day after the return home of Frederik De Klerk, the NP has offered a manifesto, a 5-year program of reforms, which the congress should adopt. Even according to the information minister of South Africa, Stoffel Van Der Merwe, who expounded it at a press conference before the congress began its work, it is not a radically new policy. What is offered are constitutional reforms, an agreement on which has still to be reached, which gives the right of vote to representatives of all races in a democratic government based on the seperate development of races. In essence, it is almost a program of a return to the situation which existed in the country in 1948, when the NP came to power and simply elevated racial segregation to the rank of [words indistinct] this time only some indulgence, connected, for instance, with the participation of all political forces of the country in the talks about its future, is made in the manifesto.

But the principles of racial segregation remain firm. In other words, as the veteran of political analysis of South Africa, Wilhem Kleinhans, noted: History in South Africa has a habit of repeating itself, always making a more conservative choice. The only hope for a real movement forward consists in a riot or in a serious defeat of the ruling party. By the way, analysts are beginning to talk about that, too.

Moscow on Status of Namibian Peace Process

MB1207181889 Moscow in Zulu to Southern Africa 1930 GMT 11 Jul 89

[Vladimir Valentinov commentary—read by announcer]

[Text] In Luanda there has been a meeting of the joint commission on Namibia involving Angola, Cuba, and South Africa, with the United States and the Soviet Union enjoying observer status. The meeting resolved to see the implementation of UN resolution 435 through to Namibian independence. This is a welcome undertaking and brings hope amid the various problems that beset the independence process. Over the years we have come to accept the ever present obstacles along the path to solutions of various regional problems, and evidence of progress in the resolution of southwestern African problems is still viewed with distrust and skepticism about the final outcome.

So how far has the Namibian independence process gone? What atmosphere prevailed during the Luanda joint commission meeting? We must note South African attempts to put spokes in the wheels of election preparations. For example, SWAPO's [South-West African People's Organization] president announced in London that South Africa wants to raise the minimum voting age in Namibia from 18 to 21 years, a move that might rob SWAPO of 30 percent of expected support. Besides, South Africa is forever violating UN resolution 435 concerning the withdrawal of South African troops from Namibia. This is cause for concern, and Koevoet [police counterinsurgency unit] members now integrated into the Namibian police force are harassing and intimidating SWAPO supporters and others who only desire peace. The South African administrator general in Namibia, Louis Pienaar, attempts to justify these violations by alleging that SWAPO fighters still infiltrate into Namibia from Angola. SWAPO Information Secretary Hidipo Hamutenya has, however, denied the allegation.

The way we see it, the finger pointing to both sides is at times justified, and at others not so, and it has become some kind of game. This bickering is obviously adding to problems in Namibia. The Luanda meeting called for a spirit of tolerance and cooperation in the independence process, as it is in the rest of the region. The UN secretary general's special representative in Namibia, Martti Ahtisaari, has expressed the certainty that Namibia will gain its independence notwithstanding the obstacles now being experienced. What is of importance is that the obstacles not be allowed to get the upperhand, a worry shared by the peoples of Africa and the international community in general. The same sentiment was expressed by representatives of 22 OAU members that met in Arusha on the Namibian question.

East Europe

Ligachev, Dobrynin at Kadar Funeral in Budapest

LD1407060689 Moscow TASS in English 0436 GMT 14 Jul 89

[Text] Budapest July 13 TASS—Yegor Ligachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee, and Anatoliy Dobrynin, member of the party Central Committee, arrived in Budapest today for the funeral of Janos Kadar.

At the airport, the Soviet delegation was met by Robert Burgert, member of the Political Exective Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and other officials.

Razumovskiy, Others Sign Kadar Condolences

LD1407092889 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 14 Jul 89

[Text] Comrade Razumovskiy, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Fedorov, first deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee; and Comrade Aboymov, USSR Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs today visited the embassy of the Hungarian People's Republic in Moscow in connection with the death of Janos Kadar and signed the book of condolences.

USSR, GDR Planning Chiefs' Talks

PM1207142189 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Jul 89 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] Berlin, 8 Jul—Talks between Yu.D. Maslyukov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee (Gosplan), and G. Schuerer, candidate member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the GDR State Planning Commission, ended here today.

A central place in the talks was given to the question of coordinating the structure and volume of interlinked supplies of goods from the Soviet Union to the GDR during the next 5-year period. The Soviet side offered the preliminary proposal of considering GDR involvement in setting up a sheet rolling enterprise in the Soviet Union in the form of a joint enterprise. An accord was reached on GDR involvement in the priority development of machine-building sectors in the Soviet Union directly connected with resolving social problems and considered to be in the main areas of scientific and technical progress.

Yu.D. Maslyukov was received by E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and during their conversation they discussed some important questions concerning the further development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and the GDR in the forthcoming 5-year period and the long-term future.

GDR Friendship Society Delegation Visits

PM1207132989 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jul 89 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Fraternal Solidarity"]

[Text] A German-Soviet Friendship Society delegation, headed by its president Erich Mueckenberger, member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Central Party Control Commission, was in the Soviet Union 30 June through 10 July to take part in events to mark the coming 40th anniversary of the GDR.

The visitors from the GDR expressed the fraternal solidarity of their republic's citizens with restructuring in our country and provided information about the GDR's achievements and the consistent renewal of socialism in their country.

E. Mueckenberger had a conversation in Moscow with B.K. Pugo, chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, which took place in a warm and comradely atmosphere.

GDR's Stoph Awarded October Revolution Order

LD0807064889 Moscow TASS in English 0631 GMT 8 Jul 89

[Text] Moscow July 8 TASS—Willi Stoph, member of the Politburo of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic, has been awarded the Order of the October Revolution by the decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The order recognises his great services in strengthening fraternal friendship and cooperation between the GDR and the Soviet Union.

West Europe

Soviets, Belgians Probe Causes of MiG Crash

LD1407055989 Mowscow TASS in English 0439 GMT 14 Jul 89

[Text] Brussels July 13 TASS—By TASS Correspondent Leonid Timofeyev:

A team of Soviet experts investigating the crash of the MiG-23M fighter plane in the Belgian city of Kortrijk on July 4, which killed a Belgian citizen, have examined parts of the aircraft and data of the black box.

Exact causes of the accident can be determined only after a careful analysis in laboratory conditions, a senior Soviet expert explained saying that the remaining parts of the plane will have to be shipped to the Soviet Union. Presently, the remains of MiG-23 are at the grounds of a Belgian Air Forces agency charged with determining the causes of air accidents.

Belgian legal authorities have launched their own investigation and are waiting for a report from technical experts.

The Soviet team is working in close contact with the Belgian authorities, according to a Belgian Foreign Ministry spokesman.

MiG Not on 'Provocative Mission'

LD1407062989 Moscow TASS in English 0619 GMT 14 Jul 89

[Text] Brussels July 14 TASS—The findings of both Belgian and Soviet experts inspecting the debris of a MiG-23M fighter, which crashed in Belgium on July 4, killing a Belgian man, disprove some newspapers' allegations that the plane was on a provocative mission to test NATO air defence capability.

The leader of the Soviet expert group, Air Force Lieutenant-General Yegveniy Rusanov, told Soviet newsmen that a preliminary study of the black box flight data recorder showed that soon after take-off the fighter lost its thrust, with its engine power dropping below idling levels and practically shutting out.

Rusanov, chief of the Defence Ministry's Air Traffic Safety Service, said that the experts were able to reconstruct the accident, in which the pilot ejected and the stray plane continued on its own, but "a more careful analysis is needed in laboratory conditions to ascertain the cause of the technical trouble".

Rusanov added that this requires taking the wreckage to a Soviet institute.

Gorbachev Cables Mitterrand on Bastille Day

LD1307163189 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 13 Jul 89

[Text] TASS has just transmitted the text of the telegram that Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev has sent to Francois Mitterrand, president of the French Republic.

Esteemed Mr President, accept the sincere congratulations of the Soviet leadership and the Soviet people on the occasion of France's National Day—Bastille Day—and the bicentenary of the great French Revolution. Its immortal slogan of "Liberty, Fraternity and Equality" continues to inspire all progressive people in our age, too. In the present interconnected world these ideas are also being filled with new content in the context of the new thinking.

The French and the Soviet peoples are at present being brought even closer together by their striving for a more secure, humane, and democratic world and their joint work on erecting an all-European home. This is shown also by the entire atmosphere of our recent meeting in France and the substantive nature, scale and significance of my dialogue with you and of the negotiations and agreements which were concluded at the time. All this considerably increases the potential of Soviet-French bilateral relations for the good of our peoples, Europe and the world.

I would ask you, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's telegram to President Mitterrand of France says, to convey best wishes for peace and prosperity to all French men and women.

Maslyukov Concludes Visit to West Germany

Haussmann Sees Expanded Business Role

LD1307035889 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 12 Jul 89

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Ways for joint business undertakings: A report from our Bonn correspondent.

[Correspondent V. Kondratyev] Everyone here is of the opinion that, after a marked decline, Soviet-West German cooperation is on the upgrade once again. For example, great attention has been attracted by a major deal with the Siemens concern. It will supply us with 300,000 modern computers for the sum of more than DM1 billion, and will get their present-day production going in our country.

At the factory of the future in Bavaria's Augsburg, which has no equal on the continent and where the production of computers is carried out by computer, from design to the final assembly, they hold out high hopes for this contract, but for all that and in spite of the increase in the trade turnover and a growth in deliveries from our country, West Germans cannot, for the moment, overcome a feeling of caution. To many, the way things work in our country and our conditions seem to represent a commercial risk.

At the FRG Economics Ministry, where its head, Helmut Haussman, met with Comrade Maslyukov, it was precisely changes in the Soviet economic system that which are capable of making our market more accessible to West German entrepreneurs were dealt with. The Soviet Union, as the local press notes, is accumulating experience in the market economy. What possibilities for broad-scale cooperation with the Soviet Union, except on the basis of the granting of credits, does the minister of economic affairs see?

[Begin Haussman recording in German with superimposed Russian translation] I perceive a great chance in the fact that a broad contractual base has been created which provides, first and foremost, the opportunity for the participation of medium-sized and small enterprises in this cooperation, as well as for the training of Soviet managers and the encouraging of our firms to invest money in your economy. I think all that will allow us finally to get out of the framework of the customary structure of our ties. [end recording]

The great interest being taken by the FRG in the success of Soviet reforms was stressed by Hans-Dietrich Genscher during his meeting with Comrade Maslyukov. In

his opinion, the arrival of our economic delegation on such a high level so soon after the visit of General Secretary Gorbachev, testifies to the striving of the Soviet leadership to achieve rapid progress in partnership and dialogue with the federal republic.

Maslyukov Visits Frankfurt, Flies Home

LD1307040489 Moscow TASS in English 2304 GMT 12 Jul 89

[Text] Bonn July 13 TASS—Yuriy Maslyukov, a Politburo alternate member of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who also heads the USSR State Planning Committee, visited Frankfurt-am-Main on the final day of his working visit to West Germany.

He had meetings in the Federal Union of German Machine-building Firms, conferred with Karl Otto Pel, president of the German Federal Bank, and with managers of Dresdner Bank, a major West German commercial bank, and the Metallgeselschaft concern.

Talks focussed on the development of shared production in machine-building, comprehensive utilization of the riches of the Kola Peninsula, and also on identifying forms of cooperation in implementing on a mutually beneficial basis large projects in the field of environmental protection in the USSR.

Maslyukov familiarised himself with the operation of the German Federal Bank in exercising control over commercial banks, and issues of currency convertibility in conditions of preparations for creating a single EEC market.

Maslyukov flew home on Wednesday evening.

Comparison to 'Maslyukov, Haussmann Discuss Ties'

PM1307113389

[Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 12 July 1989 publishes on page 4 of its Second Edition a TASS report on USSR First Deputy Premier Yu. Maslyukov's 11 July Bonn talks with FRG Minister of Economics H. Haussman. Comparison of the PRAVDA item, entitled "Cooperation Questions Discussed," with the Moscow TASS English version, which was published on page 45 of the 12 July 1989 Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, reveals the following variations:

Paragraph two, end of only sentence, PRAVDA reads: ...for environmental protection. A considerable part of the conversation was taken up by non-traditional forms of... (providing rewording);

Paragraph six, only sentence, PRAVDA reads: ...stations, including the Ekibastuz State Regional Electric Power Station and Moscow northern... (supplying indistinct words);

Last paragraph, last sentence, PRAVDA reads: ...improvement of its structure.... (substituting "structure" for "pattern").

French Army General on East-West Military Links

PM1207145589 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Jul 89 First Edition p 3

[Interview with Army General M. Schmitt, chief of the French Armed Forces General Staff, by special correspondent Captain 1st Rank V. Kuzar in Paris: "In Order to Understand One Another Better"—date of interview not given]

[Text] Paris-Moscow—The building which houses the French Armed Forces General Staff is being renovated. This struck us as soon as we entered, and there were signs of it along the staircases and corridors that we followed to reach the room where our meeting was scheduled. There it was, the office of the French Armed Forces chief of staff. Welcoming us, Army General M. Schmitt said that this was the first time a Soviet military journalist had set foot in his office. Quite frankly, I expected to see a suite, but what I saw was a smallish and very modest room. The only feature indicating that it was the office of a high-ranking military leader was the presence of numerous telephones. They kept ringing all the time, as if to remind us that every minute of the host's time is precious. Nonetheless, Army General M. Schmitt did find time to answer KRASNAYA ZVEZDA's questions.

[Kuzar] M.S. Gorbachev's official visit to France has ended. It is well known that the sides highly appraised the Soviet-French talks which took place. I would like to hear your personal appraisal of the visit.

[Schmitt] This was, of course, a very important visit. In my view, it marks the end of a period of tension between Warsaw Pact and Atlantic alliance countries. This period began with the events in Poland in the late seventies and the entry of Soviet troops into Afghanistan.

[Kuzar] Talks between Soviet and French military leaders were held during M.S. Gorbachev's visit. Specifically, you spent several hours in conversation with Army General M.A. Moiseyev, USSR first deputy defense minister and chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff. What was the topic of these talks, and are you satisfied with their results?

[Schmitt] The fact that these talks took place is important in itself. It means the resumption of relations in the military sphere. If people do not talk to one another and have no contacts, they are not in a position to know what concerns the other side. I listened at length to Gen Moiseyev, who outlined with great precision and clarity the Soviet Union's policy in the matter of ensuring the country's defense. Both of us, and I in particular, made references to history because the present cannot be well understood without knowledge of the past. Gen Moiseyev spoke frankly about factors which alarm the Soviet

Union. They are primarily the existence of Atlantic alliance bases close to Soviet territory both in the west and in the east. True enough, the bases in the east do not belong to the alliance; they are American. Gen Moiseyev outlined all these facts well in his speech to Military Academy students.

For my part, I told Gen Moiseyev of facts which pose problems for my country. France does not threaten anyone. Nevertheless, like any other state which is responsible for its citizens' security, we are bound to ensure our defense. This defense must be reliable and modern. In his book devoted to perestroyka, Mikhail Gorbachev himself says that this is a state's duty to its own people.

During the conversation with Gen Moiseyev I emphasized that it is impossible to ignore geography. We are in Europe, and superiority in the correlation of forces, especially as regards ground forces and air force numbers, lies with the Warsaw Pact—and this has also been admitted by the Soviet Union. This imbalance poses a problem for us. Specifically, I told Gen Moiseyev that the grouping of Soviet forces currently stationed in the GDR and now known as the Western Group of Forces is very powerful, and that tanks are stationed only 250 km away from the city of Strasbourg. General de Gaulle used to say that this was equivalent to just one stage of the "Tour de France" cycle race. This is, if not a threat, then at least a risk.

[Kuzar] A 2-year agreement on military contacts between the USSR and France was signed. What is its essence, and how do you evaluate it?

[Schmitt] As I said earlier, this fact makes it possible to eliminate all misunderstandings on both sides. People must talk more to one another. The aim of this agreement, which covers 1990-1991, is to lay down the rotation of visits and exchange of information between the two sides, between the Armed Forces of France and the Soviet Union. The opportunity for contacts is one of this agreement's merits.

After all, misunderstandings still exist. For example, Gen Moiseyev imagines the Atlantic alliance as a grouping threatening the Soviet Union. I told him that, in the 30 years before Gorbachev came to power, we lived with the idea that the Soviet Union was ready to resort to armed force and weapons to spread the ideas of Marxism-Leninism. We thought that the Soviet Union was creating armed forces not only in order to ensure its security but also for expansionist purposes. I also noted that our past concern was in fact justified, bearing in mind the events in Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Afghanistan.

As regards the agreement's contents, I cannot recall them in full. There is provision for me to visit the Soviet Union and the Soviet Armed Forces, at Gen Moiseyev's invitation. I am pleased with that. A return visit by Gen Moiseyev to our country is also planned for 1991. There will also be exchanges of visits by the commander in chief of the Western Group of Forces and the commander of the French Armed Forces stationed in the FRG. But this is not all. It is, of course, important for military leaders to meet. But it is equally important to have meetings and exchanges of opinions between officers, NCO's, and enlisted men who will be serving after the year 2000.

The agreement provides for military attaches to deliver lectures in military schools on an annual and reciprocal basis, outlining their evaluation of international events and describing their countries' defense policy. It is very important to ensure that the countries do not live in isolation, that an outsider comes and tells us how he perceives us.

[Kuzar] One of the priority tasks of ensuring the security of European peoples is to reduce the level of confrontation in the continent. What is France doing in this regard?

[Schmitt] France, like the Soviet Union, is one of the 23 European countries participating in the Vienna talks on reducing the level of military confrontation. Our country wishes to see the Warsaw Pact and NATO allied Armed Forces reaching a new equilibrium at the lowest possible level and acquiring a purely defensive character. We wish to see the disappearance of the risk—I won't say the threat—of surprise attack associated with the presence of troops in the GDR and the CSSR. We also want security and confidence-building measures to be embarked on and a disarmament verification system to be established. We propose the development of a system of observers from both sides in order to establish confidence.

[Kuzar] France was a founder member of the Western European Union, which is a regional military organization, and it advocates the creation of a "European Army." In many observers' opinion, these actions run contrary to the peace-loving pan-European process. What could you say in this regard?

[Schmitt] I do not think so. The peoples in Europe, in West Europe at least, are joining the movement for Europe's political unification. We have not reached this stage yet, but there are many French, British, Italians, and Germans wishing to see their relations acquire political dimensions. We believe that such a Europe should be capable of autonomously ensuring its own defense. We see no reason why only the two superpowers, in other words the United States and the USSR, should have an opportunity to ensure their own defense. Our primary desire is to create a Europe of nations which could have its own defense.

[Kuzar] You are due to visit the Soviet Union in the near future. What would you like to see in our country?

[Schmitt] A very good question. So far I have not given it much thought, since a visit by an armed forces chief of staff is no tourist trip. So, if I were to make such a trip, I would like to visit Moscow and Leningrad and see their sights and cultural successes. But in my capacity as chief of staff I would like to mix with young officers and see how the soldiers live.

[Kuzar] Many thanks. I would like to hope, General, that you will find time for an interview with KRASNAYA ZVEZDA also in Moscow.

[Schmitt] Until we meet in Moscow. [end of interview]

On leaving the premises of the French Armed Forces General Staff, I thought to myself that I had seen not only the process of renovating the building but also what I would describe a certain—not completely consistent, it is true—restructuring of the political thinking of French military leaders. For example, it is impossible to overlook some of Gen Schmitt's statements which clearly do not correspond with reality. For example, that Soviet forces stationed in the GDR and the CSSR supposedly pose a risk for NATO. And not a single word about the U.S. Armed Forces in West Europe, or about the aggressive orientation of NATO's military doctrines and concepts. Not a single word about the Soviet advocacy of total withdrawal of troops from foreign territories on a reciprocal basis and elimination of the two military-political organizations—both the Warsaw Pact and NATO.

Nonetheless, I think that the main idea running through the interview is to be found in the French Armed Forces chief of staff's statement that contacts along military lines would help to eliminate the misunderstandings held by the sides and would expand the opportunity for mutual contacts. The only point to be added to this is that the Soviet Union consistently advocates the development of such contacts.

Political & Social

Gorbachev Addresses 12 June Leningrad Plenum

PM1407091889 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian
14 Jul 89 Second Edition pp 1-2

["M.S. Gorbachev's Speech to Participants in the Leningrad CPSU Obkom Plenum"—PRAVDA headline; speech delivered at 12 June plenum]

[Text] Comrades! I am satisfied with the work of the plenum and the party aktiv in defining themselves at this crucial stage in the development of the situation in the oblast party organization and in the city of Leningrad, and in resolving the question of a new first secretary of the oblast party committee [obkom].

It is good that we resolved this question together. The party Central Committee thinks that this is how it should be, especially in the Central Committee's relations with the Leningrad party organization—which is very large, very experienced, tough, and with enormous potential. I cannot conceive of successful activity by the CPSU at all, and especially, of course, at the present crucial, fateful stage in our society's development, without its active participation.

We all have a vital interest in seeing Leningraders—together with their party organization—overcome difficulties that have arisen. The path to this lies through increasing the activeness of party organizations and all Communists and strengthening their links with the working people. You have everything you need to do this.

The main purpose of my visit here is clear to you. My plans also included the fulfillment of a promise—to meet with the "Izhorskiy Zavod" people. My acquaintance with this collective and conversations in an informal, open atmosphere gave me the opportunity once again to sense the scale and nature of the changes in our economic and social life and feel the pulse of the mood in the working class.

The "Izhorskiy Zavod" people conveyed to me their concern for the future of perestroyka and for how things are going in the important political, economic, scientific, and cultural center that is Leningrad and Leningrad Oblast. Under the impact of conversations with the workers and under the influence of the exchange of opinions at the meeting with party rayon committees [raykoms] and city committees [gorkoms] held at the obkom yesterday, I developed a desire to speak on certain topical questions here, at least by way of theses.

The party and country are now going through a complex period, perhaps one of the most complex, in their history. The revolutionary restructuring of public life, launched on the CPSU's initiative, is now penetrating the underlying strata of society and affecting the interests of all population groups. And that is the characteristic feature of the present moment. We foresaw this.

The policy of restructuring is the policy that accords with the real situation that has developed in our society, that accords with people's interests. The second and most important stage of its development has now begun—the putting into practice of the concept we have formulated. Behind us are many debates and rallies about perestroyka and about how we imagine it. That was necessary. It stimulated society; thought processes were set in motion. And it appears that everyone had something to say about this.

When the concept of restructuring comes into contact with life, it really affects everyone and covers everything: the economy, politics, the social and spiritual spheres. It affects labor collectives, covers the soviets, the party, management organs, the army, administrative organs, science, culture, and the sphere of interethnic relations.

In a huge country like ours, the scale of restructuring is imposing. We decided not to confine ourselves to some kind of cosmetic operation, to superficial work, but instead embarked on a path of profound revolutionary transformations of our society. We can all see that restructuring entails difficulties, contradictory phenomena, a clash of interests. And that is understandable. We are leaving behind the old methods of managing the country and society, the entrenched stereotypes in thought and action. We are leaving behind administrative edict methods, diktat, the practice of substituting for and duplicating the functions of state, economic, soviet, and public bodies. We are leaving behind the alienation of man from ownership, from power and culture. It was in the name of all these goals that the October Revolution was carried out.

Today, in overcoming the deformations that occurred in the past, we seek to revive the true values of socialism, which are connected with the elevation of man, the humanization and democratization of social relations and all spheres of society's life, and the improvement of social protection and justice in society. And this, comrades, is connected with the need resolutely, as far as that last point is concerned, to overcome the habits of leveling and the mentality of dependence.

I am profoundly convinced that unless we overcome the leveling trend, we will not achieve the goals we have set. The roots of leveling, comrades, go back into the past. You and I have long been accustomed to distributing and leveling. And this strikes at production and labor productivity. And therefore at the quality of life. Unless we overcome leveling trends, the system of leveling that has become deeply entrenched in our society, the genuine, longed-for perestroyka will not work. This must be said frankly.

Of course, a certain level of social protection of man is necessary. But over and above that level, the following principle should operate to its full extent: From each according to his ability—to each according to his labor. Without this, there will be no progress, comrades. A

society "ironed smooth and even" is a society without a future. In that event, we will stay where we are. Therefore we must master new forms of life both in the economy and in the political process, in interethnic relations, and in the whole of the spiritual sphere. All this is complex, all this is connected with the fact that first of all we must change ourselves, in our thinking, in our views and actions.

Therefore, we call the stage at which the country is today a transitional stage. This is always a difficult and painful stage in all revolutions, because everything old is being broken, and at the same time a process of formation of new forms of life and the functioning of society is under way. This is the essence, to put it briefly, of the present moment.

Hence, also, the tension and the confusion in people's minds. One often comes up against paradoxical facts, when one and the same event is spoken of and evaluated in completely different ways by different categories and strata of society. Hence the diversity of opinions and judgments. Many people perceive this as a threat of losing what we have achieved, as a threat to restructuring. We must, comrades, maintain firmness of spirit, restraint, and realism in our assessments of restructuring processes and predictions for the future.

The party's task is to explain correctly to people the existing situation and the trends in its development. It should be clear that since we have launched revolutionary transformations, they should take place urgently.

But at the same time it is necessary to put in their places both the conservatives who drag us backward and threaten that chaos is about to begin and the country will collapse, and the ultraradicals, the political adventurers, who want to achieve everything in two jumps. After all, this is all quite clear: They are gambling on real problems and difficulties, but they are reluctant to set about constructive work to lessen tension, rectify mistakes, and advance the whole process of perestroyka.

I stress once again: We must maintain firmness of spirit, restraint, and realism in our assessments of what is happening and our predictions of policy and practical steps to advance restructuring through the consistent implementation of the objectives of the economic and political reforms, through the strengthening and deepening of democratic transformations in the conditions of glasnost, and through the formation of a socialist rule-of-law state. Only thus will we be able, on the basis of everything achieved in the decades since the October Revolution and through the realization of socialist ideals, to reveal the potential of our social system at the present stage in the development of society and give socialism a new dynamism, a new face.

The next thesis in my reflections is the sociopolitical tension that characterizes our society, including the situation in Leningrad. This is largely connected with difficulties in the market, first and foremost with food, and also with the many problems that have accumulated that exert a negative influence on the working people's living conditions, both in the city and in the countryside. From yesterday's meeting and conversations, and first and foremost the conversations with "Izhorskiy Zavod" workers, I formed the firm conviction that far from having lost interest in restructuring, people associate their fate—their own personal fate and that of the labor collective—with restructuring. And if they are dissatisfied with anything, it is with how restructuring is going where they work and live. They note shortcomings both in the work of the center and in the work of local organs. People are dissatisfied with how our cadres operate. We should not only listen to this concern, but accept it, study it, and transform it into concrete decisions at the center and into large-scale practical and organizational work by local organs, economic cadres, and the labor collectives themselves.

We are not yet showing proper concern for resolving simple but important questions in specific conditions, in every republic, oblast, rayon, city, and labor collective—the questions that show people that something is really changing in our life. Yet the people are well aware that major, profound changes require time, effort, and resources. But people cannot tolerate it when simple, everyday questions of life are not resolved.

Indeed, comrades, here is a specific example from the life of the "Izhorskiy Zavod" Association. You know better than I do that this is a fine collective, it is resolving major economic and technical tasks and is well known for its achievements, its competence, the scale of its developing work, and its innovative approach. This is also manifested in the assimilation of new forms of economic management. And at the same time, what contrasts! We visited shop No 19, to which the workers invited us. In that shop, they produce consumer goods, and incidentally they are good products that are in demand both in our country and abroad. But what conditions the people work in! To be frank, it is like Peter the Great's day. It is simply staggering how the collective's large-scale achievements can coexist with this technical backwardness. They have been discussing air conditioning for 2 years and cannot settle on it. The dust is terrible, the conditions are unbearable. It is a disgrace! Yet it is primarily women who work in the shop.

What is the problem, Comrades, would this cost billions? This shop must be immediately reconstructed. People see this and think: Restructuring has been under way for 4 years, but nothing is changing. Hence the irritation, anger, and criticism. You used to be able to get away with ignoring working people's needs, but nowadays it will not wash. And our cadres must understand this.

What are the trade union organizations doing? What are the party organizations doing? What has become of their principles? The example I have cited might not seem to be on a very large scale, but it is the key to understanding why there is tension in Leningrad and other cities and oblasts of the country.

At this point in my remarks, I must move on from the general situation, from what is happening in the socio-economic sphere—with the reform, cooperatives, leasing, and the situation in the internal market—to the center. A great deal stems from miscalculations by the center. Lessons must be learned from this. We have already begun to do this. Laggardness, incompetence, and the inability to foresee the consequences of particular decisions—all this, Comrades, is ultimately down to cadres. Our cadres must more rapidly and resolutely embark on the path of restructuring, change their methods, make extensive use of democratic instruments in discussing and resolving questions, constantly keep in touch with working people, and involve them in all processes of economic, state, and social life. There is no alternative. And when people know everything, first, they will not allow the resolution of simple questions to be deferred. And, on the other hand, they will understand that major questions take time and require the definition of priorities and scheduling.

We must resolve vitally important questions on the basis of how we have drawn up our plans: food, goods, housing. Here we must work more resolutely, so that people see results more rapidly. Yesterday, some party raykom secretaries correctly remarked: Many tasks are being resolved only slowly because the center blames local organs while the latter, out of long-standing habit, point the finger at the center, even with regard to the solution of questions that the center has never dealt with and should never deal with.

I also want to single out the following point. In many cases production collectives, proceeding solely from their own interests, shirk producing what the people and society need. This, comrades, may paralyze many of our social plans. The tendency of production collectives, under pressure of group egoism, to refuse to produce things that are vitally necessary for the people hits everybody, including these collectives themselves. Immediate advantage ultimately means a loss.

The housing question is acute. Different regions, cities, and enterprises resolve it differently. Look, a collective of 5,000 people constructs 2 or 3 apartment blocks, but "Izhorskiy Zavod," where there are over 30,000 workers, constructs just 1 or 2 blocks per year. Is that an appropriate scale? I think it is foolish to rely only on the city's construction organizations. There is a need for initiative, for the own-resources method. The potential for this exists.

For instance, there are many major collectives like the "Izhorskiy Zavod" association in Leningrad. And they can do a very great deal. Then construction workers will be able to implement the program for reconstructing the center and more rapidly improving the housing conditions of indigenous Leningraders. We can see that our major enterprises do not always heed the opinion of party organizations and soviet organs or working people's needs. This must be investigated. Discuss and deal with this matter, comrades.

Another point. We must simultaneously implement urgent measures and take major steps for the long term. I do not intend now to set out all the stages in advancing the economic and political reforms. I would merely like to draw attention to two points in this package of tasks.

First, we will not secure fundamental changes in socio-economic development and in improving the people's living conditions unless we cardinally restructure production relations and economic relations in the city, in industry, and in the agrarian sector. We must seek fresh impulses for revealing our economy's potential, and these lie along the road of restructuring economic relations and implementing the potential embodied in social ownership. We must arrive at new forms of organization of economic life and activity and create all the necessary juridical, economic, and social preconditions for displaying broad economic initiative and independence.

In general, we must resolutely embark on this path, transferring the economy to economic accountability and utilizing the most diverse forms of implementation of socialist ownership—leasing, contracts, cooperatives, and shares. But on the understanding that what is being created is a new economic environment in which all enterprises utilizing different forms must enjoy equal opportunities. It is in this area that there have been many distortions, including with regard to cooperatives.

In this connection I would like to say that anyone who has resolutely taken the path of profound changes has already been able to achieve the first positive results. Within the framework of the "Energomash" intersectorial state association, even during the initial stage the workers of "Izhorskiy Zavod" have demonstrated the great potential of new forms of organization of the economy and of their entire concern. They themselves are now seeking partners and establishing diverse business links—both vertically, horizontally, and abroad. Comrade Fomin—chairman of the intersectorial state association—has just got back from Finland and says he has concluded a profitable agreement. It is a matter of millions. There is great interest in the output.

So, you see, it turns out that this form is dynamic, flexible, and able to adapt swiftly to the situation. The idea behind it was that Leningrad, utilizing science, experience, and the competence of economic cadres, would set an example in assimilating new forms of economic management. On one of my past visits to your city I said that Leningrad must march in the vanguard of perestroyka. I think that this task remains today. And it is within the capacity of the party organizations and working people of the city and the oblast.

Second, within the framework of the political reform, during its second stage, tremendous work lies ahead to prepare and hold the elections to local soviets of people's deputies. We must form an effective corps of deputies, resolutely increase the role of the soviets, and carry out a real transfer of power to local organs. For this it is

necessary in each republic to prepare an electoral law on the basis of the lessons of the recent campaign to elect USSR people's deputies. To this end the Supreme Soviet and then the congess must adopt a whole package of important documents—a law on regional economic accountability within the framework of the expansion of union republics' sovereign rights, a law on local soviets, a law on self-management, and others.

They are key laws that must create the preconditions for a real transfer of power at local level and create a direct economic dependence between soviets and the economic organizations that operate on their territory. We expect from Leningrad competent opinions and proposals on how best to do this work in order to achieve the set objectives. Comrades today have rightly said: It is necessary to prepare right now, and prepare thoroughly, for the upcoming election campaign. Nothing must be oversimplified, the mistakes of the last election campaign must not be repeated.

Now a few points about the CPSU's activity at the present stage. This is one of the most major questions perturbing our society. It was also among the central questions at the Congress of People's Deputies and was raised yesterday at my meetings with workers and in conversation with party committee secretaries.

Over the course of long years the authoritarian-edict style of work whereby the party assumed not only political but also operational functions formed in the public mind the stereotyped idea that the CPSU bears absolute, global responsibility for everything, even for purely economic shortcomings on any scale, anywhere. Meanwhile the specific executants and culprits—ministries, departments, organizations, institutions, and individual personnel—remained on the sidelines.

The party cannot and must not duck responsibility for the crisis in society. This was stated bluntly and with party principledness at the CPSU congess, the 19th party conference, and Central Committee plenums.

But at the same time, by the early eighties, on the basis of an analysis of the situation prevailing in our society, the CPSU, as the ruling party, aware of its responsibility to the people, formulated and proposed the policy of restructuring, a policy aimed at revealing the socialist system's tremendous potential. This policy met with the support of the whole people.

And when we say that we are worried by the mounting criticism of the party, we cannot confine ourselves to merely noting the fact. This concern has also been voiced here, in the party obkom. We have no right to allow a display of confusion in the face of the new political situation, we must see the roots of the critical attitude toward the CPSU's activity, for this expresses the Soviet people's assessment of the practice and real results of perestroyka.

The public's dissatisfaction with the state of affairs in the country also found expression in the failure of a number of party and soviet personnel to obtain mandates as USSR people's deputies. The reasons for the defeat of many candidates who were party workers and Communists are associated with working people's critical attitude toward the party's activity in a number of spheres of restructuring.

Given the certain tension in society, forces deliberately endeavoring to discredit the party, its organs, and Communists were bound to appear. Unfortunately, they were not and are not always properly countered by party committees, party organizations, and the public, and this applies also to the activity of the party Central Committee.

Nevertheless, for all the diversity of opinions and criticisms, we are nonetheless entitled to say that a profound understanding of the significance of the CPSU's role as the political vanguard and mighty motive force of restructuring exists in society.

Therefore, the fact that restructuring within the CPSU lags behind the processes that have unfolded in society arouses legitimate concern among communists and the broad working masses. It is obvious to everyone that there is nothing good about this—either for the party itself or for society. Is it businesslike when new phenomena are not analyzed and interpreted in a timely fashion? If you have procrastinated and failed to deeply analyze the essence of a new phenomenon, you can expect a miscalculation in some area. But what if it is not just one miscalculation?

So, Comrades, the party is faced with the need for profound internal transformations. In order to effectively perform the role of political vanguard and coordinate and consolidate society around the tasks and objectives of perestroyka, the party must itself undergo rapid perestroyka. I am referring to a question of cardinal importance for the future of the country—that of bringing all party activity into line with the situation within society.

It is well known that the CPSU operates and must operate within the constitution. Generally speaking, there is no need to publish any additional legal acts concerning party prerogatives. It is quite another matter that a number of formulas relating to the CPSU's role in society can and possibly must be concretized during the preparation of a new draft constitution.

In order to cope with its political tasks, the party, as the political force uniting society and as the repository of program goals for society's development, must resolutely rid itself of functions that do not properly belong to it. It must operate in all spheres of society's life. We say this bluntly, openly, and uninhibitedly. Our society has an interest in this, especially now, at a stage of great

changes, a stage characterized by tremendous innovation. The party's role is not only not decreasing but is also becoming an irreplaceable factor in the revolutionary transformation of society.

While operating under conditions of profound changes and of the demarcation of functions between party and soviet organs, carrying out extensive organizational and ideological work among the masses, and elaborating and implementing cadre policy, the party must also operate with due regard for democratic processes. It is only on the basis of this approach that it can perform its role.

In short, Comrades, we need to restructure the work of the entire party and to place the emphasis on political methods.

It is said that the party must be defended. Let us raise the question: How? The party will defend itself by developing its mighty potential and organically integrating itself within the processes of the renewal of all spheres of society's life. The main thing here is for it to find its new niche and change the forms and methods of work. It is indisputable that close links with working people, links that do not cease even for a minute, must be regarded as being of paramount importance in all the party's activity.

One other point. How can we expect the party to perform its role if tedium reigns in party organizations and the questions discussed foredoom people to hours of untroubled slumber at meetings? Is that not why the most topical questions are discussed in the squares and at rallies? Is that really the way to work?

Even if the subjects of such rallies seem indigestible at first glance, if they are of interest to the people then this matter should be the topic of debate for party organizations. Communists are obliged not only to see the newness of phenomena but also to have a better grasp of them. It is only when armed with an understanding of processes, when interpreting them correctly, and when competently upholding the party stance that they can take part in any debate. Should we not be alarmed by what the participants in the plenum said: Passions are seething in the squares, yet there is silence in many party organizations! Figuratively speaking, we must immediately explode this silence, this dangerous silence! We must face up to life and plunge into it. Anyone who is incapable of this and who cannot find his niche can get out. We must think above all of the party, perestroyka, and socialism.

It is impossible not to see that the description of the party as a "ruling, vanguard" party has created the illusion that the party's leading role and prestige will be automatically guaranteed once and for all. Comrades, we must rid ourselves of this idea.

I am convinced that the critical opinions of the party's activity originate from the fact that the party has recently begun to lag behind the processes of renewal and behind the growth in the activeness of political forces within the country. Nothing can justify the helplessness displayed by many party committees and major party organizations that have at their disposal offices, cadres, newspapers, and so on in the present unusual situation. It is worth thinking hard about this.

Why is this happening? My answer to this is as follows: We all need to master the art of political struggle and political methods of working among the people.

The party's activity in current conditions necessitates discussion of a number of major questions. As I have already said, they will shortly be debated in greater detail at a meeting of first secretaries of union republic communist party central committees, kray committees, and obkoms at the CPSU Central Committee. We will assemble raykom and gorkom secretaries for a meeting later. That is the link of the party which has always been of crucial significance, since it operates where party policy is transformed into real life. Such meetings are extremely important now.

But even today, answering the question of those people who claim that the separation of the functions of party and soviet organs devalues the role of the party, I would say: That is a delusion. No, the party is not ducking out of its leading role. It cannot afford to do that. The party must properly assimilate the new forms of implementing its mission as political vanguard.

What society needs is for the party to elaborate the theory and strategy of social development in a timely fashion and at a high theoretical and political level. For it to elaborate domestic and foreign policy, shape the ideology of socialist renewal, carry out political and organizational work among the masses, and elaborate and implement an effective cadre policy under conditions of developing socialist democracy, relying on public opinion.

This assumes still greater topicality and significance in connection with the impending elections to republic and local soviets. Unless we resolve many questions within the party, it will be hard to cope with the tasks that must be implemented in the second stage of political reform. The time in which we live is fast-moving and the situation within society is changing rapidly. This requires effective work from the party.

In conclusion, comrades, I would like to express the hope that the Leningrad party organization, learning lessons from past experience—both positive and negative—and restructuring and renewing itself in the light of the demands of the crucial stage of restructuring, will overcome a certain weakness in its activity and carry out effective work among the masses. I wish you the successful resolution of the tasks facing you at this very crucial watershed in our country's development.

TASS Reports Speech

LD1307204789 Moscow TASS in English 2029 GMT 13 Jul 89

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Leningrad July 13 TASS—"The Party and the country are now going through one of the most complicated, perhaps, the most complicated period of their history", Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev said addressing a plenum of the Leningrad Regional Party Committee on Wednesday.

He stressed that the revolutionary drive to reshape society's life, which was launched at the party's initiative, has entered the second and most important stage, that of translating into life the concept which was elaborated.

"Perestroika is attended with difficulties, conflicting phenomena and the clash of interests", Gorbachev noted. "In overcoming the deformations made in the past, we are striving to revive the true values of socialism linked with elevating the man, humanising and democratising social relations, all areas of society's life, enhancing social protection and justice in society". In this regard, he pointed to the need to decisively overcome the levelling- out habits and sponging psychology, without which perestroika will not work.

"Certainly, a definite level of man's social protection is needed. But further on and above this level, the principle "from each according to his ability—to each according to his work should operate. Without this there will be no movement. "The society smoothed and polished by the iron is a society which has no prospect of success", Gorbachev stressed.

Noting that the process of discarding everything outdated and shaping new modes of life sparked "tension and confusion", Gorbachev called for "preserving moral fortitude, restraint, realism in assessing the restructuring processes and in forecasts for the future".

"In so doing, both conservatives who are pulling us backward and scaring that the country will soon be plunged into chaos and collapse, and overly-radical elements and adventurists in the field of politics who wish to achieve everything at a swoop should be put in their place".

Gorbachev said that the socio-political tension, which has erupted in society, is largely linked with shortages on the market, primarily, of food, and also problems that have piled up and are exerting negative influence on the conditions of people's life.

Pointing out that many shortcomings are connected with miscalculations of the central authorities, Gorbachev said that "the personnel problem is actually the root cause of the lagging behind, incompetence and the inability to forecast the consequences of this or that decision... It is necessary to draw lessons from all this, and we have started doing it already."

"We shall have to take urgent measures and at the same time take major long-term steps," Gorbachev said. In this connection he pointed to the need for a radical restructuring of the production and economic relations in the city, both in industry and in the agrarian sector. "We [words indistinct] new impetuses for revealing the potential of our economy. They can be found through restructuring economic relations, through the realisation of the potentialities inherent in public property. We should find new forms of the organisation of economic life and activities, should create all the needed legal, economic and social conditions for extensive economic initiative and independence."

An enormous amount of work is to be carried out in the sphere of a political reform, on its second stage, during preparations for and the holding of elections to local government bodies, Gorbachev said. He pointed to the need for dramatically enhancing the role played by local government bodies (soviets) and for really transferring power to them.

Describing the activities of the Soviet Communist Party on the present stage, Gorbachev said that "The Party cannot and should not shirk responsibility for the crisis in society." The Soviet leader explained defeats of many Party functionaries and communists at the elections of people's deputies by a critical attitude of people to the Party's performance in a number of spheres of the perestroika process.

He said that "perestroika in the Party is lagging behind the processes developing in society, that it is facing the need for profound internal transformations. Close ties with working people should become the cornerstone of the whole of the Party's work. It should master new forms of the realisation of its mission of a political vanguard.

Further Unrest Reported in Nagorno-Karabakh

TASS Reports Shootings

LD1407101189 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0317 GMT 14 Jul 89

[Text] Stepanakert July 13 TASS—The situation in the Nagorno-Karabakh autonomous region remains complicated. Irresponsible people fired shotguns in several populated areas in the past 24 hours to heighten tensions and kindle fears of an imminent attack from the other side.

No one was wounded in the provocative fire, but developments in the region are not limited to moral terror alone. Several grave crimes marked by nationalism took place in Nagorno-Karabakh.

An Armenian was shot to death and his body was found in Mardakert district yesterday. In Askeran District, a shop and an air traffic station of Stepanakert Airport were gutted by mobs. In Shusha, a group of Azerbaijanis looted a flat belonging to an Armenian family and assaulted the head of the family, who was hospitalized. An investigation has been launched into these and other incidents.

The situation is especially grave on regional roads. Despite the fact that they are constant patrolled, groups of hoodlums repeatedly tried to set up road blocks and hinder traffic yesterday.

Bus traffic between Stepanakert and other localities has been disrupted. The entry of vehicles into the autonomous region has practically stopped.

Telephone communications between Stepanakert and Mardakert district have been disrupted.

Of special concern are provocative actions against Interior Ministry troops and militia forces deployed in the special region to prevent inter-ethnic clashes. A check point in Askeran district was fired on last night.

Soviet Deputy Interior Minister Stasis Lisauskas, head of the Interior Ministry troops, (?Colonel) General Yuriy Shatalin, and Boris Koryakovtsev, chief of the Main Department of the Soviet Interior Ministry's State Traffic Inspection Administration, arrived in Stepanakert to study the situation and coordinate actions of law-enforcement bodies.

There is no doubt that the current heightening of the situation suits those who seek to disrupt the democratic constitutional revision of the issue of the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Region and strive to hamper the work of the Supreme Soviet Commission for Nagorno-Karabakh, formed at the instruction of the Congress of People's Deputies. In the heat of emotions, attempts are being made to wreck the work of geodesits and prospectors who have arrived in Nagorno-Karabakh, which could put back for a considerable time the implementation of the autonomous oblast's construction program. The special government committee and the command of the special region are undertaking necessary measures to stabilize the situation.

A staff meeting, chaired by Arkadiy Volskiy, established additional measures to curb hooliganism and manifestations of national hostility and to ensure the people's safety.

AFP Notes 'Attempted Ambushes'

AU1307174189 Paris AFP in English 1724 GMT 13 Jul 89

[Text] Moscow, July 13 (AFP)—Two people died and "groups of hooligans" have paralyzed road transport in "attempted ambushes" this week in the strife-torn Soviet region of Nagorno-Karabakh, the Soviet news agency TASS said Thursday.

Two Azeris were killed and about 20 people injured on Monday and Tuesday in the autonomous republic in Azerbaijan, where the majority Armenian population is demanding unification with the neighbouring republic of Armenia.

The body of an Armenian killed by bullets was found Wednesday in Mordakia, TASS said, while in Askeran a crowd damaged a shop and a radio warning station for Stepanakert airport in the capital.

Shots were fired in Askeran Wednesday night but no one was injured. In Choucha, Azeris attacked and wounded an Armenian in his home, the news agency said.

The commander of special troops from the Interior Ministry, General Yuriy Shatalin, has arrived in the region along with the vice minister from the Ministry and the chief of the Soviet transport police.

A curfew has been in force in Nagorno-Kaarabakh since the end of last year.

Further on Violence

LD1307154489 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0247 GMT 13 Jul 89

[Excerpt] [Announcer] Let us now turn our attention to Nagorno-Karabakh. According to the latest reports, a new twist has been given to the spiraling tension here. Enmity among nationalities is growing, and clashes between large groups of people wielding sharp weapons, firearms, homemade explosive devices, and Molotov cocktails have become more frequent. Sergey Amelchenko, our special correspondent, arrived in this hot spot literally yesterday. He has now got through to us, and we would like to hear the very latest news from you. Please tell us what took place last night and this morning.

[Amelchenko] A very dangerous and explosive situation is indeed taking shape in Nagorno-Karabakh. Today it can be described as, perhaps, a grave situation, although it grew somewhat calmer by morning. During the past 24 hours there was one murder and one house was set on fire. Confrontation between certain groups of Azerbaijanis and Armenians is growing. At night a grave situation took shape in the Dashchibulak settlement in [name indistinct] rayon. Shots were heard from both sides. It is a village where both nationalities live. A vehicle carrying Azerbaijanis arrived in the settlement of (?Samorda) near (?Agdam). They started firing with their hunting weapons. An exchange of fire ensued. When the operations group arrived, one militia official was injured. Nor was the night peaceful in the settlements of Akbulak and (?Doshushin). In the Shushskiy Rayon—near Stepanakert—in the villages of (?Salty) and (?Soldarasy) the situation was, likewise, tense.

An operations group continues to work in the (?Ardatetskiy) Rayon, in the village of (?Gadancha); things were not calm there, either.

[Announcer] Sergey?

[Amelchenko] Yes.

[Announcer] Tell us please, who in your view is making the situation tense—is it the people themselves?

[Amelchenko] Even though relations have cleared cooled between Azerbaijanis and Armenians, I am confident that neither side is interested in deepening the conflict. People say this when you talk with them. They are interested in peaceful life. Incidentally, frequently taking part in the unlawful activities are simple, rural people who, in my view, are deceived by provocative calls to seek revenge for earlier victims and to inflict punishment for what went on before. [passage omitted]

Government Officials Arrive

PM1407102389 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jul 89 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Events in Nagorno-Karabakh"]

[Text] Stepanakert, 13 Jul—The situation in Nagorno-Karabakh remains complex. The last few days have been marked by the provocative firing of hunting rifles in a number of population centers. This was done by irresponsible people to whip up tension and create an atmosphere of mounting fear of an attack by the other side. Nobody has been recorded as being injured by the shooting, however things are not restricted to moral terror. A number of crimes with nationalist overtones have been committed.

A citizen of Armenian nationality was found shot dead in Mardakertskiy Rayon yesterday. In Askeranskiy Rayon a rampaging mob smashed a domestic products store and the air-traffic control building at Stepanakert Airport. In the city of Shusha a group of Azerbaijanis carried out a pogrom in an Armenian apartment and beat the head of the household, who was hospitalized. Investigations are under way into these and other cases.

The situation is particularly serious on the oblast's roads. Despite the fact that they are constantly patrolled by detachments of internal troops, groups of hooligan elements repeatedly attempted throughout the day to set up road blocks in various areas. Bus service between Stepanakert and other population centers have been suspended. Road transport into the autonomous oblast has essentially been cut off. Telephone service between Stepanakert and Mardakertskiy Rayon has been cut off. The increasingly frequent acts of provocation aimed against servicemen of the internal troops and the militia, who are preventing interethnic clashes in the special region, are alarming. Last night shots were fired at a checkpoint in Askeranskiy Rayon. Yesterday, unknown people on a truck with no license plates fired at a militia operations group when the militiamen tried to check the truck driver's documents.

S.G. Lisauskas, USSR deputy minister of internal affairs; Colonel General Yu.V. Shatalin, chief of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs [MVD] Internal Troops; and V.A. Koryakovtsev, chief of the USSR MVD State Motor Vehicle Inspection Administration, have arrived in Stepanakert to clarify the situation in the oblast and to coordinate law enforcement operations.

In this highly emotional situation attempts are being made to undermine the work of the surveyors and researchers who have come to Nagorno-Karabakh. This could be a considerable setback for the implementation of the autonomous oblast's construction program.

There is no doubt that the current exacerbation of the situation favors those who are striving to undermine the democratic and constitutional examination of the Nagorno-Karabakh question and is aimed at hampering the work of the Commission on Nagorno-Karabakh, which has been set up by the USSR Supreme Soviet on instructions from the Congress of People's Deputies.

The Special Administration Committee and the special region command are taking the necessary steps to stabilize the situation. A staff session chaired by A.I. Volskiy defined additional measures to resolutely put a stop to hooligan actions and manifestations of interethnic hostility, and to safeguard the population's security.

3 Killed 11 Jul

NC1307105889 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0340 GMT 13 Jul 89

[From the Republican press review]

[Text] The newspapers published the following AZERINFORM report today:

As reported by the newspapers, three Azerbaijanis were ambushed not far from Stepanakert on 11 July. Firearms were used in the attack, in which two of the Azerbaijanis were killed and the third was wounded.

The USSR investigation group's representative has stated that the perpetrators of the crime are being identified. The internal security units and the reserve militia forces have been placed on a higher state of alert.

The situation in Nagorno-Karabakh is being stabilized. Additional measures are being taken to further normalize the situation in the oblast.

Baku Radio on Situation

NC1407105489 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0340 GMT 14 Jul 89

[From the Republican press review]

[Text] A complex situation continues to prevail in the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast [NKAO]. Irresponsible individuals opened fire (?indiscriminately) in a number of residential areas to provoke tension and create a wave of fear in an atmosphere that gradually worsened over the past day. No one has been wounded as a result of the (?shootings).

However, this state of affairs conflicts with the moral situation. A number of serious crimes have been committed at the interethnic level in the NKAO. The newspapers have published a detailed report by [word indistinct] correspondent on the matter. The report said that [name indistinct], USSR deputy interior minister; Colonel General Shatalin, chief of the USSR Interior Ministry Internal Security Units, and [name and title indistinct] arrived in Stepanakert to clarify the situation and coordinate the work of the forces responsible for law and order.

Further Reportage on Siberian Miners Strike

Miners Hold Mass Rally

PM1307131989 Moscow TRUD in Russian 13 Jul 89 p 1

[Report by own social affairs correspondent V. Klimov under the "We Report the Details" rubric: "Problems Accumulated Over the Years"]

[Text] Mezhdurechensk—Yesterday, TRUD reported on the miners' strike in the city of Mezhdurechensk. The coal miners, wearing helmets and coveralls stained with sweat and coal dust, sat for many hours on the city's central square on an unusually sweltering day for Siberia where it reached 40 degrees.

By evening they had been joined by collectives from opencut mines, vehicle depots, and construction and other enterprises. Around 20,000 people were gathered on the square. From morning on, miners had formed detachments to maintain public order. The strike committee demanded that the city authorities not open liquor stores, trade depots selling spirits, or restaurants. A characteristic feature: The rally was announced and delegates allegedly from miners of the city of Anzhero-Sudzhensk arrived, they were drunk and, moreover, had brought a case of vodka with them. What was to be done? The decision was unanimous—the boozers should be dispatched to the sobering-up station, which was done forthwith... In the police's opinion, order in the city, day and night, was even greater than usual. No antigovernment, antistate, or antiparty manifestations were observed.

M.I. Shchadov, minister of the coal industry, his deputies, M.S. Srebnyy, chairman of the coal miners trade union central committee, and party and soviet leaders of the oblast who had arrived in Mezhdurechensk entered into dialogue with the strikers. The minister, with characteristic energy, set about discussing the demands handed him by the miners point by point, endeavoring to find a way out of the prevailing situation by half measures—retreating here, giving something there, promising something...

For more than 3 hours, the crowd of many thousands, illuminated by miners' lamps, patiently listened to the minister. But when he had finished discussing the last point, the committee rejected his promises, demanding a full and unambiguous solution to the problems accumulated over many years.

The minister then explained that he required government assistance to solve certain problems. After roughly 90 minutes of consultation with Moscow, M.I. Shchadov once again came to the rostrum. He continued explaining the difficulty of resolving the miners' demands until almost 0500. But his attempt to convince the miners of this was unsuccesful.

However, it became clear during the nocturnal dialogue that certain points of the demands were resolvable not only at the oblast level but even at the city level. This "discovery" showed yet again how deeply the habit of ignoring "trifles" had become ingrained in many officials. This was, incidentally, stated unambiguously yesterday by M.A. Srebnyy, chairman of the Coal Industry Workers Trade Union Central Committee, in conversation with me.

"It is a poor show that the situation in Mezhdurechensk has reached this critical point and caused great material losses because enterprises are lying idle. But this lesson shows once again that there are no trivial issues in life. After all, many of the questions now being tackled that have required the involvement of the deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, developed over years and decades precisely out of these small problems."

Clarifying the trade union central committee's attitude to the strike, Mikhail Aleksandrovich Srebnyy said:

"Our position is that we support the demands of the working people of Mezhdurechensk. This is shown by the fact that four out of five of the demands made were previously submitted to the ministry by the trade union central committee presidium and completely coincide with the demands of the people of Mezhdurechensk. And only one point is simply not characteristic of local working conditions..."

Throughout yesterday the minister maintained contact with Moscow or, more precisely, the country's government. It has been possible to resolve more than half the demands submitted by the miners.

However, if you adopt a realistic approach, you will clearly have to recognize that some of them need time to be implemented. However, the situation in the city is so acute that not all the strikers have agreed to wait and they are continuing to insist that all the points (and there are around 40 of them) be met immediately. An alarming report also came from the neighboring mining city of Osinniki yesterday: A strike with similar demands has been declared at the "Kapitalnaya" Mine. Late last evening the rally of strikers in Mezhdurechensk was still going on.

Some Demands Met

PM1307155189 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 14 Jul 89 First Edition p 2

[Own correspondent V. Kostyukovskiy report: "Difficult Path Toward Mutual Understanding: Mezhdurechensk Miners End Strike"]

[Text] Kemerovo Oblast—We have already written about the reasons for the strike in the mining city of Mezhdurechensk. People have remained on the square for the past 24 hours, too. A whole encampment has been erected in the public gardens in front of the party city committee [gorkom]. The tarpaulins not only afford an opportunity to sleep at night but also provide protection from the July heat by day. Public order in the city is being maintained. V. Korolev, deputy chief of the city's internal affairs department, has reported that no strike-related incidents have been reported yet. In conjunction with strike committee activists the militia have arrested speculators who have brought in liquor from other cities (the local alcohol stores have been closed since the beginning of the strike on the committee's own initiative). In the past 24 hours alone around 500 bottles of wine and spirits have been confiscated....

The services on which the city's life support depends are working: transport, communications, polyclinics, consumer enterprises, stores, and public catering. Events on the square are being broadcast via the city radio network.

All morning M. Shchadov, minister of the coal industry; A. Melnikov, first secretary of the oblast party committee [obkom]; F. Tabeyev, first deputy chairman of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic [RSFSR] Council of Ministers; M. Srebnyy, chairman of the coal industry workers' trade union Central Committee; and other leaders have been in conversation with committee members. To be more precise, not so much a conversation as joint work and a search for ways to satisfy the strikers' demands.

After the talks, members of the committee reported back to the people gathered on the square that virtually all the demands had been met. The documents signed by the minister and other leaders were read out. It seems that more attention has been paid to Mezhdurechensk in the past 2 days than in the past 2 decades. But at this tense hour the workers again turned down the conditions proposed. Voices were raised expressing a lack of confidence in the strike committee. The workers realized that to all intents and purposes the main questions connected with the course of the economic reform in the sector had still not been settled.

At an emergency meeting of the city party economic aktiv held during the night, speakers again talked about economic independence and the reorganization of the management structure of the city's enterprises and recalled the almost "forgotten" demands.

Speaking from the platform in the square in the morning, trade union Central Committee chairman M. Srebnyy announced the trade union Central Committee's decision to monitor the fulfillment of all the promises itself.

"It is absolutely correct that you linked the fundamental question of the economic reform—the question of labor collectives' rights—with the need for political reform in the city and the country," party obkom first secretary A. Melnikov said.

After the morning's talks, the strike participants were told the coal industry minister's decision: All mines, open-cast pits, and enterprises in Mezhdurechensk have been given the legal status of state enterprise. Henceforth they are independent and all of their associations, amalgamations, and other forms of joint activity are chosen voluntarily.

The strike committee read out its address to the USSR Supreme Soviet. It says that the delay in implementing the economic reform is leading to a further deterioration in the population's well-being and an increase in social tension. It is announced that the committee henceforth deems itself a standing social workers committee, and premises and telephones have been allocated to it.

On the committee's behalf it was proposed that the strike be ended. One after another, representatives of labor collectives announced their acceptance of the workers' committee decision. At 0000 hours on 14 July the 56 enterprises of Mezhdurechensk will return to work. The trains loaded with coal 2 days ago and temporarily halted at Raspadskaya station have left.

Mezhdurechensk Miners End Strike

LD1307182989 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 13 Jul 89

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The strikes in Kuzbass mining towns are continuing. The first to stop work were the miners at the Mezhdurechensk opencast mine. The strikers firmly demanded complete economic independence of coal enterprises, reduction of the management apparatus, and a real improvement of the social sphere that had been tolerated in the town. [Video shows men lying on grass among tents, then a mass meeting of men wearing miners' headgear].

They also insist on working out a rational concept for the development of the Kuzbass. Strike committees set up by the workers are maintaining order in the towns. In Mezhdurechensk, for instance, the liquor shops have been sealed, and the feeding of the miners in the square has been organized. Soviet and party leaders of the oblast have arrived in the town, as well as Shchadov, USSR minister of the coal industry. [video shows posters saying "Down With the Bureaucrats!" and "Give 40 Percent for Nights, 20 Percent for Evenings"; speakers addressing miners' meeting; reporter interviewing miners].

[Miner] [Words indistinct] (?The Town committee cannot provide) [words indistinct] town management, and the Town Executive Committee, too, and the town has virtually slipped out of its control.

[Miner] The town has become (?ungovernable).

[Interviewer (A. Kolpakov)] Do you think that if there are other people on the town party committee or the Town Executive Committee changes will take place?

[Unidentified voice] Of course!

[Miner] Possibly. Possibly.

[Miner] Yes, they will just have a good think now. They will think.

[Miner] You understand? People have only just learned to choose. They have learned. The elections have taken place. People already know something. They are keeping abreast of events. They know what is necessary and how to do it; who to nominate, and what might happen as a result.

[Miner] Even so, political problems are merging with economic ones.

[Miner] Those questions that are decided upstairs—they cannot do that instead of the [local] soviets. If they cannot do that, solve these questions, at the ministry level, why talk about local inability to solve them? In our [words indistinct], there is no authority other than that of the soviets. There is nothing. Nothing at all.

[Miner] Incidentally, all of us who are here have already put these questions to our directors. But you can see that, if the minister, the minister of the coal industry himself, cannot solve them, then our directors cannot solve anything. In short, all the pits here are united. Everything is under way—on a widespread scale. All the mines here were acting in a disorganized way. But when we came here, there was no chaos. [video shows pictures of the crowd at the meeting, reporter interviewing a man]

[A. Melnikov, first secretary of the Kemerovo Oblast CPSU Committee, identified by caption] If we are to speak of the essence of this day, the final day of this strike, then restructuring processes were at work, corresponding to what happened. But now, this morning, when representatives from other coal industry towns joined in the work too, and provocative demands appeared for a further continuation of the strike in the Kuzbass as a whole—and this irreponsible statement was voiced by a whole series of other comrades—then (?my view of what I am saying to you is that it is necessary] [words indistinct] to appeal to the wisdom of the working class and the responsible attitude of Communists, as well as to—I will put it plainly—to that mining reputation that we enjoy. This strike and this suspension of operation is leading to enormous economic losses. It has already started to harm the cause, because some specific demands have been met, and the remaining ones can be resolved through dialogue, through the work of strike committees, work with economic bodies—I mean the ministries—with party and Soviet bodies, tackled and resolved.

[Kolpakov] Aleksandr Grigoriyevich,...?

[Melnikov] Go ahead, please.

[Kolpakov] One of the main demands, perhaps, was the resignation of the Mezhdurechensk Town Council [name as heard]. I have not heard it yet—perhaps, I missed it—was this particular demand met or not?

[Melnikov] This demand—the demands to the town executive committee and its party committee—have been very sharp-edged. And these issues have been taken into account and they will be tackled. But there is no point in trying to resolve them twice now, holding rallies at the square and convening sessions. Therefore, as the strike committee made the decision to stop the strike today at noon and to return to work beginning at midnight on the 14th, efforts must be taken to return life to normal. And the continuing debates on these matters can only exacerbate the situation, for not only will Mezhdurechensk suffer as a result, but also the economy of Kuzbass and the national economy. [video shows town square filled with striking miners. A miner reads a statement to the crowd]

[Announcer] The Mezhdurechensk strike committee adopted an appeal to the USSR Supreme Soviet.

[Unidentified member of the strike committee] An appeal of the strike committee of the working people of the town of Mezhdurechensk, Kemerovo Oblast, to the USSR Supreme Soviet. [shouts: "Quiet, quiet please!]

Comrade deputies! The country is in a critical situation. The slow pace of economic reform leads to a further fall in the living standards of the population and growing social tensions.

We demand that the issue of transferring enterprises throughout the country to full financial autonomy is resolved immediately, and namely that they are

endowed with the right to manage their profits entirely on their own with the sole exception of the duty to send a part of the funds to the state and local budgets in the form of a fixed tax. All these rights should be granted to the enterprises with both the state and the collective farm types of property. Only if these immediate measures are taken will the country will be able to exit from a difficult situation.

Our appeal should be published in all central newspapers.

So, what do you think, comrades, shall we take a vote?... [shouts: "Yes, yes!"]

Unanimously, right? Will you stand up then, all of you! [video shows miners standing up, applauding]

Strikers, Officials Meet

LD1307183289 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 13 Jul 89

[Text] It is already known that Mezhdurechensk miners have declared a strike. This news spread around the Kuznetsk coalfield in a matter of hours. Reports were broadcast on radio and television. By morning they had appeared in the oblast and certain central newspapers. What happened and is happening in the Kuznetsk coalfield? We contacted our correspondent, and he telephoned that the miners had been joined by workers of the majority of the town's enterprises. They supported the miners' demands. Later, about 40,000 people gathered in the square outside the party town committee. For a day, a night, and a 2d day, Shchadov, USSR coal industry minister; Melnikov, first secretary of the Kemerovo oblast party committee; (Lyutenko), chairman of the oblast executive committee; and other officials conducted negotiations with the strikers.

Over 40 social and economic demands were studied. Among them were longer vacations, better provision of food and industrial goods, acceleration of housing construction and construction of social and consumer-service amenities, and also ecology issues. Decisions were made on a range of issues; others are being studied. Time is necessary. However, all the miners' demands were acknowledged to be just. It must be noted that they were known about before the strike. Ten days before the strike, the miners of the Sheverkov mine had called on the town party committee and Yuzhkuzbassugol association, but their requests had been treated—to put it mildly—without attention. This is the result. It is good that a dialogue has started and is having an effect. This afternoon, mutual understanding was achieved between the strike committee and the Party and Soviet organs. The strikers ended the picketing in the town's central square.

Some Workers Return

LD1407094589 Moscow TASS in English 0854 GMT 14 Jul 89

[Text] Moscow July 14 TASS—Miners in the Siberian city of Mezhdurechensk have ended their strike after most of their demands were met, the trade union daily TRUD reports today.

It quotes coal cutter-loader operator S. Miglazov, a co-chairman of the Strike Committee, as saying: "The vast majority of our demands were satisfied. The miners won the main thing—independence. We have secured an order setting fixed rates for mining a tonne of coal and driving a meter-long tunnel."

He also showed the TRUD correspondents a telegram from Soviet Health Minister Yevgeniy Chazov reporting the dispatch of 25,000 disposable syringes to Mezhdurechensk and promising other medical supplies soon.

All this prompted the Strike Committee to declare an end to the stoppage at 15:00 on Thursday and urge everyone to report to work this morning, the newspaper says.

While the situation in Mezhdurechensk appears to have normalised, a strike at Kapitalnaya mine in the neighbouring town of Osinniki has spilled over to other pits, it adds.

As the striking miners were joined by builders and workers in several other professions, the walkout turned into a citywide emergency, with the strikers filling the square in front of the town hall and nearby public gardens.

The elected Strike Committee is demanding independence for enterprises, an end to dictates from above, and fairer pay.

By Thursday evening, coal mines also stopped work in Novokuznetsk and Prokopyevsk over similar demands.

Workers in these cities exercise strict control over the maintenance of public order.

Party and trade union organisations identified with the striking miners' principal demands and it was decided at most mines to provide the strikers with free meals and transport at the expense of trade union or company funds.

Coal Strike Spreads

LD1407100989 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0919 GMT 14 Jul 89

[Text] Kemerovo (Western Siberia), 14 Jul (TASS)—The miners' strike, which began 3 days ago in Mezhdurechensk, is spreading to an increasing number of mining towns in the Kuznetsk Coal Basin (Kuzbass). Today there are strikes in nine towns.

On Thursday the Mezhdurechensk strike committee supplemented the previously put forward socioeconomic demands with new ones and put forward political slogans. They are spelled out in an open letter to the Soviet Government. Here are some of the demands: The population of Siberia and the Far East must be provided with foodstuffs in accordance with medical norms; privileges must be withheld from all officials; a new USSR constitution must be presented for nationwide discussion and adopted no later than 7 November 1990. The strikers also deem it necessary that party and government leaders come to Kuzbass. To speed up their arrival, they called for a strike throughout the Kuznetsk Coal Basin.

On 13 July the strike committee made a decision to stop the strike, but none of the Mezhdurechensk miners have resumed work; they are holding rallies at the mines. The main issue being debated is that of establishing an oblast strike committee.

The only two mining towns in Kuzbass that have not been affected by the strike are Belovo and Anzhero-Sudzhensk. Order in all towns is being maintained by the strikers' pickets together with the militia.

Mikhail Shchadov, USSR coal industry minister, and Fikryat Tabeyev, first deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, are in the oblast.

Ryzhkov Discusses Meskhetian Turks

PM1407084589 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 15 Jun 89 p 1

[UzTAG report: "N.I. Ryzhkov's Interview for an Uzbek Television Correspondent"]

[Text] We have arrived in Uzbekistan in order to look into, on the spot, the problems that have arisen here lately.

We began by visiting the camp that houses the Meskhetian Turks who either lost the roof over their heads, their accommodation, or were forced to flee and seek refuge at the military training ground.

We talked to members of the committee that the people had authorized to conduct talks with us. They were difficult talks.

Obviously, it is hard right now to draw definitive conclusions; that would also be premature. It is necessary to analyze these processes in greater depth, and, most importantly, analyze them in political terms: What has happened in the republic, how was it possible for such great changes that have led to tragic consequences to take shape in a matter of days, literally between 23 May and now. There is no other word to describe them, these were truly tragic consequences. Certain sections of the population suddenly displayed such a hostility toward a people who had lived side by side with the Uzbek people for 45 years.

I must say that despite the whole tragedy, the Meskhetian Turks, who are, in my opinion, in a difficult situation as regards their morale, in a stressful situation, nonetheless appreciate what the Uzbek people have done for them all along.

Even today they are saying: We do not blame the Uzbek people, it is not their fault. It is the work of a specific group of people. We ask the government and our party to find out who these people are who made us clash, so to speak, and made us end up in this very complex situation.

I believe that the current situation in the republic can be assessed as follows: It is tense, although in Fergana oblast and here in Kokand, where we are at the moment, there are no more actions like those that took place on 7 and 8 June. However, there is distrust, and people fear that what happened to the Meskhetian Turks could also happen to other nationalities.

In my view, this is the greatest danger. There must be trust. People lived side by side for decades and no one ever asked their nationality. We visited two factories and talked to people. They frankly told us: We never asked who was an Uzbek, a Russian, a Crimean Tartar, or a Turk. We lived like one family. And suddenly this.

In legal terms we will, of course, have to draw very serious conclusions. The best investigators from the prosecutor's office are involved in this work, and they have begun to carefully analyze each case.

We must assess what has happened. And, of course, everyone must get his just desserts. However, the most important point is the political question. We must get to the bottom of what has taken place. It cannot be that a group of thugs gets together and literally starts terrorizing several oblasts, even if there were several hundred of them. Something like that, in our view, has deep roots.

I believe that the republic party organization and the aktiv meeting that is being planned must finally make an assessment of these events. I am confident that Communists will be able to identify the causes that led to this situation in Uzbekistan.

I would try to avoid oversimplifying what has happened in the republic. There are root causes that gradually led to these events.

Question: The resettlement of the Meskhetian Turks has now begun. I said in my report yesterday that wherever these hardworking people go, they will be a boost to agriculture and the villages. I did not mean to say that they are going for good. I would like to use this opportunity to clarify that the Meskhetians are being temporarily resettled. Could you tell as how the problem of the resettlement of these people in their homeland, in Georgia, is to be tackled?

N.I. Ryzhkov: The following situation is taking shape. For a very long time the Meskhetian Turks have been asking to be allowed to return to the places where they used to live 45 years ago, specific areas of Georgia, that is. We have explained that for many reasons this question cannot be easily resolved; moreover, there is a certain amount of tension in Georgia, too. Therefore there is no simple answer like: Let's do it, let's resettle these people. This question will have to be solved jointly with the Georgian leadership.

The Supreme Soviet is preparing to set up a special group, a commission in the Soviet of Nationalities that will handle work of this kind in cooperation with the republics concerened.

This will take time, of course. We are absolutely convinced that this question cannot be resolved quickly, but it will be addressed.

It is perfectly obvious that it is impossible to leave 18,000 people in that camp, in the terrible heat, in tents, without any amenities.

A situation has taken shape where the trust has been broken between the Meskhetian Turks and the Uzbeks in the areas where they used to live. I would like to repeat again that the entire Uzbek people should not be blamed for what happened.

Eight oblasts in the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic [RSFSR] have agreed to take in Meskhetian Turks. However, the latter have asked to be settled in 3 oblasts so they can live close together.

If we now resettle these people in the RSFSR, it will be a temporary measure. We understand that they will be asking for a permanent place of residence, and therefore we have confirmed once again, both during our meeting with the committee and at the rally that followed, that this is a temporary measure and that as soon as this question is resolved, people will be resettled. We see no other solution today. Children must be able to live normal lives.

Our stance won the support of both the committee and all the people.

I repeat, it is necessary to make an in-depth analysis of what has happened; it is necessary to restore trust and tranquillity. Many nationalities live in Uzbekistan. A certain amount of friction between them is currently felt. This tremor has given rise to distrust. I believe that it is a matter of time. Since there used to be great trust and reciprocal respect, they will be restored. We are convinced of this.

14 Jul Supreme Soviet Session Reported

LD1407063289 Moscow TASS in English 0620 GMT 14 Jul 89

[Text] Moscow July 14 TASS—By TASS parliamentary correspondent:

The Supreme Soviet is expected to complete today the formation of a new government.

It still needs to elect the chairmen of the committees on supervision over safety in industry and the nuclear power sector and on state security.

It is also to discuss candidates for "ministers without portfolios"—government members who will be deputy heads of several major agencies.

The parliament's morning session was chaired by President Mikhail Gorbachev.

KGB Chief Kryuchkov Reappointed

LD1407093389 Moscow TASS in English 0929 GMT 14 Jul 89

[Text] Moscow July 14 TASS—By TASS Parliamentary Correspondent:

Vladimir Kryuchkov, 65, was re-appointed today to head the Soviet State Security Committee, popularly known by its Russian acronym KGB, by the Supreme Soviet.

Kryuchkov has held the post since 1988 after being deputy KGB chairman for ten years.

Further on 13 Jul Supreme Soviet Meeting

Report on Afternoon Session

LD1407001889 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1612 GMT 13 Jul 89

[From the recorded relay of the USSR Supreme Soviet proceedings in the Kremlin on 13 July; remarks by Deputy V.I. Vare; M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet; and Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, during the afternoon session]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] [Gorbachev] Next to speak is Deputy Vello Iosifovich Vare. After that, Comrade Mukhtarov.

[Vare] Comrades, we are today considering the candidacy for a post in an exceedingly important institution in our social system. [passage omitted] Hitherto we have seen the so-called rationing of information predominate; in other words, someone has defined what the population ought to know and what it ought not to know. The result has of course been rumors, one more terrible than

the next. And how have we combated these rumors? With appeals at party meetings and aktivs about harmful, immature people, and so on. But what was the problem? We did not provide information. Comrades, allow me to cite a specific example. Imagine the scene. An aircraft flew out of the union-republican capital on a holiday and somewhere in the south it collided with a military plane. There was a disaster, and people were killed. The local people's natural reaction was to try and find out had happened, and who had been hurt and how, and so on. The news was restricted to a report that a government commission was operating. Our senior republican officials did not allow them in there. And that is the way it continued for a long time. And at a party aktiv we learned from the first secretary that the population was showing an unhealthy interest. Comrades, how can this be an unhealthy interest? [passage omitted]

In the Estonian Republic, which I represent, protests—it has to be stated bluntly—are currently being aroused by certain actions by TASS and PRAVDA, which yesterday found nothing better to do than to write an article entitled "A Federated Union", which, firstly, is characterized by incompetence on many matters, and which in general is only designed to serve certain ends. [passage omitted]

[Gorbachev] Comrade Kamshalov, can you wait a minute, please. Do you have any other questions?

[Kamshalov] Yes, about 20 of them...

[Gorbachev, interrupting] But, here...

[Kamshalov, interrupting] But many of the questions are very specific, and some of them, Mikhail Sergeyevich, I have not even managed to read.

[Gorbachev] Yes. Then what we should do, perhaps, is to stop the question and answer session. Let Comrade Kamshalov look through them and, perhaps, select two or three of them which are the most pithy, and then, perhaps, we will give him more time after the break—we shall have to carry on with that anyway. But I would like to use the remaining 15 minues to deal with some issues related to our current situation that have accumulated. Is that right, comrades? Very well.

So, the first thing: Academician Piotrovskiy has sent the following cable that he asks to be read: Rumors that Comrade Romanov received a dinner service from the Hermitage for his daughter's wedding have no grounds. They are absolutely fictitious, and their unfortunate spreading tarnishes the good names of hermitage officials. I believe that this had to be done, as the question was posed. [passage omitted]

[Gorbachev] Now, a cable has arrived from Yerevan, to Deputy Arutyunyan: We demand that urgent measures be taken to ensure the safety of Nagorno-Karabakh residents, to expose those who profit from these bloody events. It is our profound belief that these clashes are instigated by those who have nothing to say at the parliamentary negotiating table, those who wish to arrest the progress of our country towards a democratic law-abiding state. Inaction in this situation is criminal. The Armenian people have seen enough bloodshed and death. Ignoring the will of an entire people undermines the trust in the USSR Supreme Soviet and in the country's supreme political leadership. We request that this text be made public at the session.

[Signed] Collective of the State Spandaryan Museum of Literature and Art

What can I say, comrades? The situation there is indeed not easy. Shots are being fired again, and this time, from ambushes. All political, explanatory, organizational, and administrative measures are being taken there. Yesterday, we set up a commission, and it is getting down to work. I believe we should proceed in this spirit. People who level accusations at us can, probably, be understood (?when they say) that is how the situation looks. But should anyone have anything to add in terms of what other measures should be taken on top of those we have been taking, including both the Supreme Soviet and the local bodies [Gorbachev changes thought] So, I personally would appeal again to both sides to display common sense. It is difficult to inject peace from the outside. What we can do is to assist, to display sympathy, and we do that, we allocate certain forces. And as to the commission that we shaped in a responsible way, I think it will also contribute in a way to resolving that problem. If anyone wishes to put forward any additional measures that should be taken, go ahead. [passage omitted]

[Ryzhkov] Mikhail Sergeyevich, the point of the matter is that a very profound analysis has to be made. Yes, we have an estimate that places the cost of these minimum measures at R6 billion; this lends itself easily to calculation, so to speak—you multiply by the number of pensioners and so on. But the point lies elsewhere: Resources have to be found, R6 billion. As to where this is to be taken from, we are now working on this. This will evidently concern defense among other things, but that's easier to tackle. The most important thing, however, is for us to make up our minds that enterprises must give a certain proportion of their resources to satisfy these needs. We are working on these problems. After all, I did not say that we are not working. The thing is that time is needed. The session ends on 4 August, which means that, well, roughly, 20 days remain, 20 days remain [Ryahkov repeats himself]. We have instructed all the comrades involved—the Ministry of Finances, Gosplan [State Planning Committee] and the other bodies that—Comrade (?Rybakov), for example, was just appointed yesterday—to make their calculations before 1 August. We thought that we too, in the Council of Ministers, should analyze the issues very thoroughly, and I didn't say for the fall session. I said clearly that we shall provide this material, this draft law, for the beginning of the session, and the beginning of the fall session is on 10 September,

unless I am mistaken. So by that time the draft law will be here. That is all: We could choose 1 September and hand it over then. But please understand, it is not because we do not wish to do it. Some time is needed to digest this process.

[Unidentified deputy] Well, one perhaps has to agree with Nikolay Ivanovich's proposal, but one simply cannot agree that enterprises ought to be involved here in some way. As a rule, this will concern those pensioners that no longer have anything to do with the enterprises. I would therefore ask you, Nikolay Ivanovich, to study the possiblility of tackling these issues from the government budget.

[Ryzhkov] When I spoke about the enterprises this did not signify that we are transfering this task to them, that they have to pay it. The point is that under the existing law, enterprises pay certain resources into the state budget. So we have to make up our minds; either we stay with this percentage, or perhaps we should increase it by 1 percent, but I am very far indeed from the idea that we should attach each pensioner to a certain enterprise.

[Gorbachev] Of course.

[Ryzhkov] When it is a question of enterprises...

[Gorbachev, interrupting] It Is a question of sources.

[Ryzhkov] Of sources and taxation policy. This is what it's all about, where enterprises are concerned. [passage omitted on Ryzhkov talking about deputies' inquiries and how they should be handled. Gorbachev calls a vote on Ryzhkov's proposal to table draft law by 1 September: unanimous approval]

Nenashev Confirmed

LD1307124189 Moscow TASS in English 1223 GMT 13 Jul 89

[Text] Moscow July 13 TASS—By TASS parliamentary correspondent:

Glasnost and its influence on Soviet society were at the centre of a Supreme Soviet debate today on the candidacy of Mikhail Nenashev, 60, for the chairmanship of the State Committee on Television and Radio Broadcasting.

Since radio and TV have already played a great role in promoting public openness and greater democracy in Soviet society, as exemplified by the recent live coverage of the Congress of People's Deputies, the heightened interest in Nenashev, an incumbent who has held the post for the past several months, was only natural.

Responding to numerous questions, he said he believed that the mass media should objectively reflect processes under way in society in all their complexity.

While noting that some TV shows have prompted public controversy, he argued that television cannot ignore such issues as crime, drug addiction and prostitution, as they are a fact of life.

"The issue is not whether to show this or not, but how to discuss it and for what purpose," Nenashev said. But he still accepted criticisms of the moral side of some programmes.

The nominee called for broader involvement by TV studios in the republics in programmes produced by the central television network and supported the idea of these studios having their own correspondents in Moscow.

Nenashev also said that the number of national TV channels in the next five years is to be increased from two to five, and that the amount of television broadcasting is to double.

His presentation started a lively dicussion on Soviet radio and television, with speakers agreeing about their role in updating society, while criticising some aspects of their work.

Representatives of several constitutent republics contended, for instance, that television reported developments there without regard for the pluralism of opinions.

One speaker proposed a special central television channel to cover interethnic relations in the country.

Following the discussion, Nenashev was confirmed as chief television and radio executive.

Nenashev on TV Satellites

LD1307192889 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 13 Jul 89

[From the recorded relay of the USSR Supreme Soviet proceedings in the Kremlin on 13 July chaired by M.S. Gorbachev; remarks by Mikhail Fedorovich Nenashev prior to his confirmation as chairman of the Gostelradio State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] The subject at issue is to implement the program for the broad development of republican and local television centers which was adopted at the end of 1986 by the USSR Council of Ministers. I would like to say that in accordance with this program, in the course of the next 10 years, a material base should be created at 67 new television centers opened in autonomous oblasts, oblast centers, and national okrugs. In the 2 years since this program was adopted, seven new television centers have been opened, during 1987 and 1988, in such towns as Ryazan, Batumi, Stepanakert, Kalinin, Vladimir, Mogilev, and Stavropol. Work is being completed on opening television centers in Ivanovo, Magnitogorsk, novokuznetsk, and a whole number of other towns. [passage omitted]

If one takes the union republics, they have their own broadcasting from 7 to 12 ½ hrs; the autonomous republics have less—from 1 ½ to 3 hours. But if one is talking about Tataria and Bashkiria, then they currently have 3 hours of broadcasting.

What are our plans? We believe that we must develop broadcasting in the regions, and especially in the autonomous oblasts. We have a program, technically it is called ("Gelikom") program. If we are successful, over the next 5 years, in concentrating efforts to ensure that this ("Gelikom") program is completed, it boils down to the fact that we shall be launching another six to seven new satellites which would enable us, firstly, to double television broadcasting in the country. We have such a realistic program for the next 5 to 6 years. Via these satellites, we shall be able to double republican television broadcasting, operating directly on satellite channels, double the television broadcasting in our autonomous oblasts, and create alongside the first and second programs an all-union general educational program—a Moscow program and a Leningrad program. In other words, we shall have five all-union channels and double the amount of television broadcasting in the republics and oblasts.

Yefimov Confirmed

LD1307142789 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 13 Jul 89

[Correspondent Vladimir Korbelev report from the Supreme Soviet]

[Excerpts] The confirmation of candidacies recommended by the government for the post of chairmen of a number of USSR state committees is continuing in the Kremlin at the joint session of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities. Deputies have just confirmed Nikolay Ivanovich Yefimov in the post of chairman of the USSR State Printing Committee. [passage omitted]

Setting out to the deputies the program for the restructuring of the work of the State Printing Committee, Nikolay Ivanovich Yefimov noted that there are a great many problems now in this sector. Thus, for instance, only 30 percent of the demand for books in our country is met. This is because there is a shortage of paper. It is necessary to provide the book-printing sector with new equipment. In a word, there are very many problems and they all must be urgently solved. Comrade Yefimov made this request to members of the Supreme Soviet.

Deputies have now begun discussion of the candidacy of Aleksandr Sergeyevich Isayev, who is being recommended for the post of chairman of the USSR State Forestry Committee. The session is continuing its work and I will end the report from the Kremlin.

Moscow Reports on Session

LD1307142489 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 13 Jul 89

[Excerpts] The USSR Supreme Soviet is resuming its work in the Kremlin following a break. This morning's session of the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities was chaired by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. The deputies continued to discuss the formation of the government. Today they completed their discussion of the candidacy of Yagodin for the post of chairman of the USSR State Committee for People's Education. Comments and proposals were made by Deputies Pilnikov, Yakushkin, Batyshev, Bazarova, Konovalov, Mikhaylova, Chernykh, Golovnev, Akhmetova, Ryzhov, and Razumovskiy. [passage omitted] Comrade Yagodin replied to deputies' questions and was appointed chairman of the USSR State Committee for People's Education by a majority of votes.

Mikhail Fedorovich Nenashev was proposed for the post of chairman of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting. The candidate presented a summary of his plan for future actions. [passage omitted]

Mikhail Fedorovich Nenashev replied to many questions posed by deputies and was appointed to the post of chairman of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting by a majority of votes.

A discussion developed on certain questions of the work and everyday life members of the USSR Supreme Soviet who do not have a Moscow residence permit. The reason for the discussion was a statement by a Leningrader—Deputy Boldyrev—that the deputies allegedly being fed a diet of books and cosmetics, were being buttered up [priruchayut ikh]. Boldyrev's position was sharply appraised by deputies Korshunov, Oleynic, and Medvedev. They emphasized the independence of deputies and the freedom of their conduct and opinions.

But as far as the work and everyday conditions of members of the USSR Supreme Soviet is concerned, the deputies said, they are insufficiently considered. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev urged the deputies to show restraint and high culture, and not to make rash and ill-considered statements. In connection with the discussion, he instructed Lukyanov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the chairmen of the chambers to sort things out and to take the necessary steps to ensure normal conditions of work for members of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev read a telegram from Yerevan requesting that the safety of the inhabitants of Nagorno-Karabadh should be ensured. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev noted that everything possible is being done to maintain order in that region and called for commonsense to be shown by both sides. This appeal was also contained in the speeches of a number of deputies.

Deputy Basenko asked a question in the form of a deputy's inquiry on the question of providing pensions for the population. Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov gave certain explanations.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev summed up the results of the debate. He said that the government will offer its proposals on this question by 1 September.

Discussion of Comrade Kamshalov's candidacy for the office of chairman of the USSR State Committee for Cinematography has begun at the session and is continuing.

Gorbachev Speaks

LD1407000989 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 13 Jul 89

[From the recorded relay of the USSR Supreme Soviet proceedings in the Kremlin on 13 July; remarks by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet, at the conclusion of the morning session]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Comrades, comrades, we need a break now; we have already run over. I would like to conclude this exchange of opinions in this way, to clear the air. First of all, let us not suspect anyone of wishing to manipulate both the Congress and the Supreme Soviet. I think, in general, that no one will succeed in this. And this is a good thing. That is the first thing. Moreover, what was said by Comrade Boldyrev—and in this telegram here, I have just turned my attention to this—it has especially disturbed me, because as far as purchases and so on are concerned, I think that the comrades spoke out correctly here and Comrade Korshunov said directly, in the manner of workers, that the necessary concern has not been generally shown yet about work and living conditions. I think that on this first part, I think [changes thought] Let us verbally commission Comrade Lukyanov and the chairman of the chambers, with the participation of the chairmen of the commissions and committees, to examine all these issues without delay, to examine all these issues without delay [repeats himself].

I do not know; it is the business of the committee, but let us consult, because when was the first meeting of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet? It was back in June. We submitted a proposal then about pay conditions, what is due to the deputy, and so on. All of this got stuck at the committee. If Comrade Medvedev's explanations are acceptable then perhaps there is a certain morality here. But in general the question is people must live, must work somehow, we must on the whole decide something. [indistinct interruption] That is right, and for this reason I do not think that the committee has thought everything out here in accordance with legality. There are probably a lot of professors and academics there, on a good salary, you understand. [applause] Yes, well that was a joke. I ask the committee to think again, to think. [woman interrupts saying that the issue of transport must be considered] To think over everything, think over everything. Let us commission Comrade Lukyanov, and the chairmen of the committees, to work on this immediately and submit their report to us. As far as the taming of the session and the deputies, the lack of respect, is concerned, this is a political issue. [murmers from the floor] This is an issue of essence comrades. I see that these voices can be heard in the press as well, depreciating both the significance of the Congress and the Supreme Soviet. I personally do not accept this, do not share the view and I think, Comrade Boldyrev, you should not speak like this. Even if we were unsuccessful in something at the congress and something else is not being successful at the Supreme Soviet, this is just an incentive, a lesson so that things become better both at the second congress of the Soviets [as heard] and here at the Supreme Soviet. Let us discuss it here well. It is possible to find a day—possibly at the end when we finish this, our first session—to think about what was successful and what was not, think about how to work more effectively—we are learning, after all. But I think that democracy, freedom of opinions are present here and the decisions, in the final analysis, are taken by the Supreme Soviet itself. There are no other decisions and there cannot be any others. For this reason your debates on this account show, in my opinion, a lack of respect, a lack of respect for the members of the Supreme Soviet. For this reason, I consider that such a conversation in the spirit of the atmosphere which has formed at the Supreme Soviet is useful. And let us confine ourselves to this.

Shelkanov, Lukyanov Speak

LD1407001689 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1742 GMT 13 Jul 89

[From the recorded relay of the USSR Supreme Soviet proceedings in the Kremlin on 13 July; remarks by Deputy Shelkanov and Anatoliy Ivanovich Lukyanov during the evening session]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] [Deputy Shelkanov] Esteemed comrade deputies, I was expecting to be given these 3 minutes before the dinner break, but I will take advantage of them now, because tomorrow you will be even more pressed for time.

In connection, then, with the return of the Supreme Soviet chairman from his latest trip, I consider it timely to convey to you the opinion of a considerable group of Leningrad voters out of deputies present here, which is also my own personal opinion. But I would ask you not to regard what I am about to say as a grievance. What I am going to talk about is the need for a fundamental change in the stereotypes that have evolved over decades regarding mutual relations between the Supreme Soviet chairman and what are currently the supreme organs of Soviet state power; namely, the Congress of People's Deputies and the Supreme Soviet, or its Presidium. Just one example: We still remember the comparatively recent speech of the Supreme Soviet chairman at a session of the UN General Assembly, when the report of the Soviet Union's willingness to defer for 100 years the

repayment of loans by the debtors countries aroused an inadequate [neadekvatnyy] reaction among the population and widespread dissatisfaction, which was even reflected in the press. Dissatisfaction, and the opinion that such issues ought not only to be discussed and agreed on in advance with the supreme organ of state power, but also submitted to a referendum.

Well, that was in the past. We are moving in the direction of expanding democratization. We have achieved its latest stage, which is the Congress of People's Deputies. That Congress has been held, and has declared that it has taken over the whole fullness of state power in the country. So much so that at the very end of it, the last part of its work, it was not possible to find 20 or 30 minutes for the Supreme Soviet chairman to report to the supreme organ of state power about his upcoming visit to the FRG, acquaint you with the program for that visit and tell you about the proposals and the package of issues that were to be discussed on behalf of the state, and which accordingly ought to be agreed on with what is, at that moment, the organ of power of that state. We, the members of that supreme organ, learned about the fact of his departure, the program for the visit and the proposals that were being put forward, only from the mass media.

A little over a month passed—sorry, less than a month—and the Congress was replaced as the functioning supreme organ of power by the Supreme Soviet. And now the Soviet hears from the press and television that its chairman has gone to France, what he is doing there and what issues he is discussing on behalf of the state and its power. Two days ago the same thing happened again, though closer to hand.

And so, on the basis of what I have said, and also of the demand of a large number of Leningrad voters, and of a number of deputies here present, by way of introducing another element of democratization of the governing of the state and of the implementation of the supremacy of the power of the Soviets, I deem it necessary to introduce into the practice of mutual relations between the current supreme organ of Soviet power and the Supreme Soviet chairman, reports by the latter on his upcoming visits and the plans and proposals that he will be putting forward, for the purpose of examination and coordination of them by that supreme organ—be it the announcement of a reduction of armed forces or the cessation of nuclear tests, the setting up of joint ventures or the leasing of land, deferment of the repayment of debts or the calling in of loans, and so on; and also reports to those organs on his return from visits.

It is quite natural that for tactical and political reaons, these measures may be fulfilled at closed sessions followed by brief reports in the newspapers. And if the necessity for the proposed practice is not self-evident, I propose putting it to the vote of the Supreme Soviet. Thank you, that's all. [prolonged applause]

[Lukyanov] I want to remind the deputies of Article 121 of Volume 6 of the USSR Constitution, in accordance with which the USSR Supreme Soviet chairman, as the highest official in the state, conducts negotiations and signs the USSR's international treaties. That is, he has the right to act on behalf of the USSR. As you know, before his departure—and he informed us of his trip, of the fact that the trip was to take place—Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev said that he would submit the results of his two visits to the USSR Supreme Soviet. You remember that. [babble of voices in hall] I want to say to you, comrades, that that is in acordance with the Consitution. Let us first examine the reports on the trip, and after that we'll plan the other issues that we'd like to examine. On the whole, I think that approach will be the most rational, and in accordance with the Constitution's articles.

The session will open in this hall at 1000 tomorrow.

Yagodin Elected Committee Chairman

LD1307122889

[Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0830 GMT on 13 July broadcasts a 5-minute report on today's USSR Supreme Soviet debate on the nomination of Gennadiy Aleksayevich Yagodin as State Public Education Committee chairman.

Marina Novitskaya reports that yesterday the debates on the candidature of Gennadiy Alekseyevich Yagodin to the post of chairman of the State Committee for Public Education went on for hours and continued today. Today another 11 deputies had their say. Deputy Konovalov, rector of Kazan University, said:

"Of course the word 'crisis' does not surprise or frighten us today; we've heard it before, but here there is a special crisis with very far-reaching consequences. I think everyone realizes this well. And it is not just a matter of training specialists, but of the education level of our society, about education. To my great regret, comparing it with international standards, I cannot call our society today an educated one; I should say we cannot. And it may be worse tomorrow.

"Judge for yourselves: There is a UNESCO coefficient of intellectuality of youth. In the fifties, according to this coefficient which characterizes the level of education of youth, we were 3rd in the world. In the sixties we even rose to second, overtaking Canada with only the United States ahead of us. In 1985 our place in the world was 42d, and today we are sliding down the intellectual ladder and are near the 50 mark [v kontse pyatogo desyatka]. That is the situation. To what extent is all this realized? Yesterday I asked Gennadiy Alekseyevich just this kind of question. To what extent is society aware of the problems of education?

"If you permit, I shall take four aspects: at the level of the country's leadership, at the level of leadership of the Committee for Public Education, at the level of education workers, and at the level of society. I believe that the Committee possesses this information in full and realizes the state of affairs. The public education workers realize the critical situation only partially, because many of them do not possess all the information. In society there is currently a lack of understanding of the existing problems. How can it be otherwise when in our country the level of education does not affect the level of a person's income, but the reverse is true?

"To my great regret, I concluded that there is a lack of understanding bordering on incomprehension at the level of the country's leadership. When, in the report by the head of state, there is not a word about education, I regard this as incomprehension. If the deputy chairman of Gosplan tries to explain to members of the Committee the residual principle saying, comrades, this is not arithmetics or a method of accounting but a philosophy, this is incomprehension. The whole trouble is that this is a philosophy which has penetrated our society and we must give up this philosophy once and for all. We believe we should not have material beggary; the worse for us if we have spiritual beggary."

Novitskaya says this was the high point of the debate. Voting went in favor of Yagodin, with only 49 voting against. Debates are proceeding on candidature of Mikhail Fedorovich Nenashev to the post of chairman of the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting. In his speech Nenashev said radio and television should promote the democratic processes now in progress. Our programs, he said, should be objective but cannot be more attractive than life. He said a system was being developed for two-way links with viewers. Novitskaya concludes by saying: "I will remind you of facts which I think you will find interesting: Live relays from the First Congress of People's Deputies amounted to more than 95 hours; the same amount was heard on radio. This unique experiment continues now at the session of the Supreme Soviet and should be a norm for the future."

Debate of Nenashev's candidature is not over. Now there is a break.

Ryzhkov Cited on June Supreme Soviet Session

PM0507130789 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 30 Jun 89 Second Edition p 2

[S. Karkhanin report on interviews with USSR people's deputies following USSR Supreme Soviet session in Kremlin: "Test For Businesslike Attitude; Participants Think About Past Day of Session's Work"; date of interviews not given]

[Text] The evening broadcasts on Central Television's second channel enabled everyone to follow events in the Kremlin. Perhaps the whole range of acute problems which have accumulated in the country's life can be traced in the questions put by the people's deputies to candidates for the posts in the new government. But how do the session participants themselves assess the debates' progress? Snap interviews with them by SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA's political observer immediately after the sitting discuss this.

A. Veprev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Committee for Agrarian Questions and Food:

Many questions are being heard, maybe even too many. But it should be borne in mind that most of them are passed on to the people's deputies by the voters. I must say that by no means all the answers are clear and convincing. Generally, I think that a long answer always moves away from the essence of the question, and gets blurred. It is good that we had the time and opportunity to assemble in our committee today: An excessive amount of work has accumulated. One of the most important is the preparation of the draft law on land use and peasants' social protection.

V. Lapygin, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Committee for Defense and State Security Questions:

I think that some of the questions asked are dictated simply by inquisitiveness for which, strictly speaking, we have no surplus time....

Time is indeed extremely precious. We are beginning to formulate the pregulations for our committee—there has never been such an organ before.... We have agreed on a meeting with one U.S. congressman: Possibly, the experience of relations between parliament and the U.S. military-industrial complex will be of some use to us.

V. Kryuchkov, chairman of the USSR KGB:

In my view, the discussion of the candidates at the session is progressing with a high degree of professionalism and competence. Soon it will be my turn to answer deputies' questions. Am I worried? Of course. This is the first time for all of us, myself included.

I. Bisher, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities:

We still do not have enough parliamentary culture. There are many questions which can be developed into a separate speech, but they are not directly related to our agenda. Take the debates which have unfolded in connection with L.I. Abalkin's appointment. No one, I think, seriously doubted that Leonid Ivanovich deserved the post offered to him. At our sitting he expressed his position directly and openly, even if, in my view, it is debatable. In general, we had no doubts, but the discussion went on for a whole 2 hours.... Maybe it would make sense to hold special sittings where government members would give detailed answers to all the deputies' questions.

How do I feel about my new post? I cannot give you a clear answer, I still have to determine my rights and obligations. Of course, the work has to be done: I have already received delegations from several smaller nations, including Meskhetian Turks, I have begun to sort out the complaints coming in and prepare documents on standing orders. Something also has to be done about the deputies who were absent from the sittings. Maybe, if one of them is elected according to the "old method," as it were, he should be controlled by the old methods?

N. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers:

The work of the standing commissions and committees and the present session are a great school both for those who propose the candidates for posts in the government, and for those who discuss them. We see that the approaches and method for selecting candidates need to be changed, and deputies need to be consulted more often. For example, at present the position of minister of the petroleum and gas industry is vacant. So it would make sense to consult those people's deputies who represent precisely this sector and the leaders of major production associations.

Vigorous dialogue is now under way at the session. The deputies are saying that they have had enough, so to speak, while the government is trying to explain its position, to show what ways we see to solve a particular national economic problem.

The debates on the candidates have been going on for 3 days, and even the list of questions put at the session shows how much work we still have to do. Although, I must say, there has been a certain amount of progress in the country. Housing construction has increased by 15 percent, while we were marking time in the three preceding 5-year plans in this work. There is progress in the construction of kindergartens and hospitals. In general, in spite of enormous neglect in the social sphere which we "inherited" from the past, there has been a breakthrough.

The next task is to balance out the consumer market: to saturate it with goods and find levers to regulate wages so that every ruble is accounted for by output. After all, it is precisely "dead" money which gives rise to the shortages. We are worried that in 5 months the population's income has increased by 12 percent, labor productivity—by 5 percent, and output volume by only 2 percent. The tax system mentioned by Yu. Maslyukov and L. Abalkin at the session could be a regulator here.

In 2-3 years I think we will be able to eliminate the shortage of nonfood goods, using converted plants. Solving the food problem is more complex, particularly where meat products are concerned. People often ask: How can other countries help our economy? It is simply frivolous to hope that the entire world will feed and clothe us. We should rely mainly on our own forces.

Today the deputies criticized the Council of Ministers for the abundance of resolutions published. Yes, I am in favor of fewer resolutions, but there should be more good laws. Incidentally, here at the session and in the Congress I must confess that I experienced some bitter moments. You know, there are times when you rack your brains over some problem for a year or two, but you cannot solve it for objective reasons. And then you hear harsh criticism....

I am sure that the Supreme Soviet will understand that the state needs a strong government, otherwise everything planned by the deputies will, as they say, be left hanging in the air.

But for now I feel for our candidates who go up to the rostrum. In my view, those who passed the deputies' "examination" have shown the scale of their thinking and their competence.

Supreme Soviet Election Results Questioned

LD1007132989 Vilnius TIESA in Lithuanian 7 Apr 89 p 2

[Article by Arturas Grigaliunas, Soviet affairs section, TIESA editorial office, entitled "Was Every Voter's Voice Truly Counted?" under the rubric "Correspendence Review"]

[Excerpts] Emotions that arose following the announcement of USSR soviet deputy election results have quieted down somewhat. It is now possible to admire the civic activity of our citizens and to quietly assess election lessons, organizational errors and the organizational difficulties.

Great fatherland war and labor veteran, P. Bajoriunas from Kursenai, expressed the people's yearning to experience the importance of every voter. He writes, "in previous times, we were fulfilling our so-called civic duty by tossing our votes into the voting boxes. Only on very rare occasions, and even then, far from everyone of us, did we dare to express our opinion more openly. this time everything was different."

The indifference to elections and their results, of earlier times, was replaced by a strong desire to exercise one's voting rights, and to express one's opinion by vote. People's increased political activity dictated to election organizers and the candidates and their representatives, to act in a new manner and to truly reach every individual. Unfortunately, there were many instances in which they were unable to shake off old habits. Following the elections, the editorial office was swamped with a multitude of letters and the telephone lines were overheated with calls to report an insensitivity here and there, which this time especially offended the people.

A Vilnius resident reported, from Naujininkai, that representatives of the local election commission visited her parents and sister, who reside on Saltkalviai St., and

made a list of those residing there. Later, these people found voting notices in their mailbox. No one inquired, however, whether they would be able to reach the voting district: her sister is an invalid, and her parents are aged—the mother is 83 years old. On election day, no one missed them, alas, no one came to their house.

Another Vilnius resident, a Rinkeviciene, who lives on Zalgiriys St., came to the polling area at 1940, even though she was ill. She waited a long time, but the district election commission members did not show up. When she requested some ballots at the headquarters, she was told a vote had already been cast for her. A. Rinkeviciene was furious to have somethng like this happen in this day and age. [passage omitted]

People are angered by such neglect. Some individuals who did not receive a notice to vote, through an oversight, viewed this as taking a stand of sorts. Other organizational problems also irritated the population.

We currently strive to vote with awareness and a familiarity with candidates for deputies and their programs. Not everyone can participate in meet the candidates gatherings. Everyone, however, deservedly wishes to know, in advance, what he is urged to vote for. Many of the ads containing the candidates biographies—plastered in many places—do not present a total picture. An attempt was made during the campaign to popularize only those candidates whom one wanted to support. Should the agitator role change, perhaps?

A. Linauskas from Vilnius states in his letter that the agitator who paid him a visit, compiled a list of voters, but did not provide information about the candidates and did not tell them where the voting would take place. The author bemoans the fact that the agitator only spoke Russian, although questions were being asked of her in both Lithuanian and Polish.

Vilnius history institute docents, V. Petrauskas and A. Kaqzragis, were also similarly insulted.

Their good mood was spoiled as soon as they entered the Soviet Rayon regional polling place No 4/2 on Telsiai St: all signs, instructions and voter lists, even, were only in Russian. This, in spite of the fact, the agitators, who had visited them at home, recently, spoke and wrote the names down in Lithuanian, and the voting notices were also filled out in Lithuanian. V. Petrauskas and A. Kazragis are wondering. Just a few days prior to the elections, they found in their mailboxes an appeal from one of the deputy's representatives in three languages—Lithuanian, Russian and Polish. Why then, was only Russian used at the polls?

Much is being said about the pre-election battles by some candidates. For instance, S. Markevicius, from Varena is angered by the fact that ads expressing support for Sajudis-supported candidates were destroyed, but thate, the culprits have not been brought to account. The editorial office received some campaign ads, distributed just prior to the election, in Druskininkai. These were expressly soliciting votes for Sajudis-supported candidates only, by crossing out other names. It was demonstrated on the ballot how to cross out the name. This TIESA reader considers such agitation methods undemocratic.

A. Seputiene, from Naujoji Akmene, wonders how an article by Agricultural Institute Professor J. Pagirys found its way into the rayon paper; it was written in reply to a TIESA Interview with candidate for deputy K. Prunskiene. The article consists of unfounded arguments, veiled in insulting insinuations. This reader feels an article of this type was not published in a rayon paper, without the knowledge of this candidate's opponents. In other words, they were not above gaining votes by any means possible. [passage omitted]

J. Survila, from Panevezys, writes that many individuals, who have been compromised, still attempt to make a mark in public service. Was this perhaps, why society turned away from certain candidates? [passage omitted]

Readers appraise and analyze election results and follow the repeat elections and votes. J. Varnas, the Rokiskis, and others propose that in repeat elections of Vilnius Rural National Territorial District, those candidates be nominated who are well known to the public. Many express their disappointment because the candidates who, in their opinion, are worthy of being deputies, needed only a few more votes; they wonder if those elected have sufficiently mature and strong personalities, and they wish that they would represent Lithuania in the nation's parliament in the best possible manner.

Estonian Front Demands Against 1940 Annexation

LD1307173689 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1600 GMT 13 Jul 89

[Text] [Announcer] The Estonian People's Front is now demanding that the Soviet annexation in 1940 be declared invalid. This became known about an hour ago, and this means that the Baltic political struggle against Moscow is accelerating. (Thomas Nordegran) in Helsinki, reports:

[(Nordegran)] The Estonian Communist Party's daily RAHVA HAAL has published the Peoples Front's new action program for the freedom of Estonia. The People's Front will immediately start a collection of signatures among the Estonian population for an appeal headed "Peaceful Restoration of Estonian Independence." The People's Front has also formulated a proposal for a resolution with the final wording: With regard to the Soviet Union's illegal violations, the Estonian Supreme Soviet hereby declares the elections in 1940 and Estonia's annexation to the Soviet Union invalid. Thus the Estonian People's Front wants the union republic's parliament, the Estonian Supreme Soviet, to unilaterally declare the annexation of the Soviet Union invalid. In

June 1940 the so-called June Communists joined Estonia to the Soviet Union, but as the elections were contrary to the Constitution of the Republic of Estonia, and took place in the presence of the alien military power, they are invalid, the People's Front states.

The new move of the People's Front means a further intensification of the demands on Moscow. The People's Front already has support in the union republic's parliament, and after new elections to the Estonian Supreme Soviet in the fall, the candidates of the People's Front may very well gain a majority. For many it came as a suprise that the People's Front is now choosing to intensify the struggle with Moscow at the same time as the People's Front leader, Edgar Savisaar, has been elected Estonian Deputy Premier. But impatience among the Estonians is great, and demands for rapid changes are creating a tense atmosphere in the republic.

(?Both) the Lithuanian People's Front, Sajudis, and the People's Front in Estonia had become increasingly radical in the past few months. We must pursue matters as far as it is possible; this is perhaps our last historic chance to achieve independence, a representative of the Estonian People's Front has said. Other observers are worried that the actions will make Moscow lose its patience, and in some way feel called upon to intervene. Many see the considerably increased military presence in the Baltic countries as a worrying sign.

Latvia Party Censures Citizen Registration

LD1307192989 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 13 Jul 89

[Text] The Buro of the Communist Party Committee in Latvia's capital Riga has censured as anti constitutional the activities of the several so-called committees of citizens that have been busy registering the people who used to be Latvian citizens before the republic joined the Soviet Union in 1940.

These legally organized committees have declared such people full-fledged Latvian citizens and Soviet Government in Latvia an occupation regime.

The Buro views actions of this kind as an attempt to pave the way to dual power in the republic, which undermines the feeling of stability in the minds of the citizens and causes concern on the part of labor staff.

The Procurator's Office in Riga intends to hold the committee organizers responsible under Latvian law.

More on Criticism of 'Citizens' Committees

PM1307154189 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Jul 89 Morning Edition p 8

[Report by own correspondent I. Litvinova: "Guided by the Constitution"]

[Text] Riga—The Riga City Party Committee [Gorkom] Bureau has expressed its attitude toward the formation and activity of the so-called "citizens' committees."

The Bureau noted that work to set up "citizens' committees" is being done by activists of the Latvian Movement for National Independence, the "Helsinki-86" group, the environmental protection club, and the radical Latvian People's Front association. They are distributing leaflets and instruction materials urging citizens to register. In a number of rayons, registration has already started of people who were citizens of Latvia prior to 17 June 1940 and their descendants, "if they see themselves as citizens of a de facto resurrected Latvian Republic and regard the present state system as an occupation state." Only these people, in the opinion of the aforementioned organizations, are "full-fledged citizens of the republic." The holding of a Latvian citizens' congress, to define a new political status for the republic, was announced as the first stage in the committees' activity. The resolution notes that in this way, contrary to the existing Latvian SSR [Soviet Socialist Republic] constitution, it is proposed that the republic's fate be decided not by the lawful authorities, but by representatives selected by "citizens' committees" and immigrants. These actions are described as attempts to create an alternative system of Soviet power, as a path to dyarchy. According to the republic and the Riga city prosecutor's offices, the resolution says, activity to create "citizens' committees" contravenes a number of Latvian SSR constitution articles and the law on citizenship.

The Riga Party Gorkom Bureau noted the Latvian People's Front Duma's inconsistency on this matter. The support for the idea of creating "citizens' committees," expressed in the Latvian People's Front Duma Board's 31 May appeal, contravenes People's Front program provisions stating that the Latvian People's Front supports restructuring in Latvia in accordance with the principles of democratic socialism and humanity and participates in implementing the will of the people via the soviets. The Bureau came to the conclusion that "the creation of alternative, essentially unconstitutional formations is an attempt to usurp the soviets' functions and frustrate the sensible and comprehensive discussion of draft laws intended to democratize society and ensure real sovereignty as part of the USSR." It is noted that the actions of the "citizens' committees" that are being set up and their extreme stance on the matter of defining citizenship status are generating many rumors and misconceptions and much conjecture and are creating a sense of instability among many residents of the city and legitimate concern in labor collectives' party organizations.

The Riga Party Gorkom Bureau took note of the fact that the Riga city and rayon prosecutors are taking steps against the creators of the "committees" in accordance with the law.

Commentary on Need to Reform Lithuanian Party

LD0307152989 Vilnius in English to North America 2200 GMT 1 Jul 89

[Excerpts] [Words indistinct] A plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party was held last Saturday, during which the resignation of a

group of Central Committee members was accepted. Nine nonvoting members were promoted to fulltime members. The main item on the agenda was the status of the Lithuanian Communist Party. [passage omitted]. Among the most interesting and truth-revealing statements made was the speech of Professor Bronis Genzyalis, who is an ardent supporter of reform. We will read you a summarized version of his speech made at last Saturday's plenary meeting:

We are living through a period of both (?health) and despair and everybody both young and old seems to be talking politics. What role does the Lithuanian Communist Party play in this process and what is it in general? We live in a one party, or to be more precise, in a nonparty society where the party has always been part of the state apparatus. And it was under its name that the whole country was ruled and terrorized. [passage omitted]

Today we criticize the general secretary and the Politburo, which shows that our country has entered a new era, an era of (?civility). The present leadership of the country is not responsible for the economic and political chaos that we now find ourselves in. Demagogues keep repeating that we are all to blame for the present situation, but is that really true? [passage omitted]

Today the Lithuanian Communist Party is made up of two groups, one representing an apparatus set up by a solid force, the other representing the interests of the Lithuanian nation. The present composition of the Central Committee of the Lithuanian Communist Party does not represent the various trends now existing within the party. This fact has made it into an obstacle of the restructuring process. Not a single person whose hands are smeared with blood should be left in the ranks of the party.

Tensions in Lithuania are mounting and I see in them the work of somebody's malicious will. Although people can now speak out their thoughts freely in public or have them published, a great deal of anonymous publications and provocative leaflets are being disseminated.

But why aren't the culprits found? There can only be one answer to this: Either the State Security Committee lacks the qualifications to perform their duties or these leaflets and publications are appearing with their knowledge. I cannot explain this otherwise.

Similar things are happening elsewhere, let's say in Latvia. Some provocative leaflets appeared in Latvian against the Russian community whereas leaflets in Russian were directed against the Latvian people. And it turned out that the author of them was one and the same person, a reporter for the Russian newspaper for teachers UCHITELSKAYA GAZETA. Doesn't that prove that somebody is interested to kindle feelings of distrust and insecurity among the people in the democratic changes now underway? [passage omitted]

And then there's another fact. Poles in Lithuania readily acknowledge that their situation is much better than in Belorussia or the Ukraine. Yet the Polish Communists there do not require autonomy as do the Poles in the Vilnius region. Certain investigations show that the source of inspiration is not based in Poland as most people are led to believe. The creation of tension is necessary to justify any possible future military interference. In this critical situation a great deal can be done by the Lithuanian Communist Party. We must be guided by reason and a deep sense of responsibility for the fate of our country.

Without the creation of an independent Communist Party we cannot claim to be champions of the sovereign Lithuanian state, since the present Lithuanian Communist Party is obliged to submit to the center, located outside of Lithuania.

Lithuania Group To Prepare Nationalities Law

LD0307180589 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 3 Jul 89

[Text] The Lithuanian Supreme Soviet Presidium has created a working group to prepare a nationalities law. At the first session lawyers, historians, linguists, representatives of the main nationalities living in Lithuania, and figures from public movements exchanged views on the development of relations between the nationalities in the republic. A group of lawyers who will prepare the first version of the draft law has been selected. It is intended that the draft of this important document will be submitted for nationwide discussion in September.

Armenian Parliament's 4 Jul Resolution on NKAO

NC0507113089 Yerevan International Service in Armenian 1530 GMT 4 Jul 89

[Text] The solution to the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast [NKAO] problem remains the focus of attention of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, Supreme Soviet, Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the republic's Council of Ministers.

A certain amount of work is being undertaken to implement the decisions on NKAO by the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers. However, tension continues in the region. Various obstacles are being created to prevent natural ties from developing between NKAO and Armenia. Therefore, the republic's Supreme Soviet has passed the following resolution calling for: The formulation and submission for consideration within a month of additional measures for social, economic, and cultural assistance to the oblast for the 1989-90 period;

The submission of a proposal to the USSR Supreme Soviet for the creation of a commission of deputies to investigate and propose a solution to that problem;

The advancement of the question about revision of the administrative nature of the Special Administration Committee of NKAO by expanding its powers;

The petition to the USSR Supreme Soviet with the proposal for constitutional amendments in line with Lenin's principle of national self-determination to enable the constitutional resolution of contentious interethnic problems.

Armenian Ministers Discuss Restoration Work

NC0507114489 Yerevan Domestic Service in Armenian 0425 GMT 5 Jul 89

[From the review of KHORHRDAYIN HAYASTAN]

[Text] The Republic's Council of Ministers discussed the urgent problems facing the local soviets concerning efforts to eliminate the consequences of the earthquake.

Vladimir Markaryants, chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers, gave a detailed analysis of the situation in the earthquake zone and pinpointed the urgent problems facing city, rayon, town, and village soviet executive committees of people's deputies to restore normal living conditions in the disaster zone as soon as possible.

The paper published a report of the republic's council of ministers meeting devoted to urgent problems facing the local soviets.

Georgian People's Front Holds Congress

PM1407140189 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 27 Jun 89 p 3

[GRUZINFORM report: "All Our Thoughts Are Devoted to a Better Future for the People"]

[Text] The constituent congress of the Georgian People's Front has ended. For 4 days, more than 1,500 delegates from all parts of the republic discussed vital issues concerning the most varied aspects of our people's life. These issues were to be reflected in the statute and program of the People's Front. This is why they evoked especially heated arguments. These documents will form the basis of the activities of the People's Front, whose aim is to contribute to the growth of people's social activeness and the formation of civic self-awareness.

The People's Front regards the strengthening of Georgia's political and economic sovereignty, taking account of the interests of all the peoples living on its territory, as its main task. With this in mind, it will contribute in every way to the formation of a political system under which it is possible to direct the life of society taking account of the will of the people. In light of this, the only correct solution is representative power, and the only possible type of state is a rule-of-law state.

The congress was distinguished by the frankness and sincerity of the delegates and guests present in the hall—writers and artists, poets and journalists, party and soviet officials, and representatives of official and unsponsored associations. There was no unanimity, but it is possible, nonetheless, to claim that this forum lowered the barriers of alienation and reduced the distance between people.

The age of restructuring is confronting us with far from simple tasks. The new life that is based on democracy and glasnost is born of pain. An uncompromising struggle is being waged between obsolete trends and stagnation and progressive and life-affirming trends. There are no sidelines in this struggle where people could sit it out, surrounding themselves with a wall of indifference. Everyone must define his position on the basis of his own understanding of the realities of life. It was precisely the clash between these positions which spilled into heated arguments not only in the hall but also during the breaks.

The demographic problem cannot be resolved one-sidedly; it demands a comprehensive approach.

Among these tasks, social problems are of paramount importance. I have no doubt that the reason for the present difficult situation lies precisely in the lack of the necessary attention to these problems.

From the rostrum:

"This day will, of course, go down in Georgia's history, but this is not why we have come here. We have come here because we can no longer live in the old way, nor have we a right to do so. Our people have traveled a long path in time. They have made many sacrifices in their struggle for their identity and independence. They have suffered another heavy blow quite recently, 9 April..."

Irakliy Melashvili, Tbilisi State University student:

"How do I see the People's Front? It must strive for Georgia's genuine political and economic independence. In order to achieve this aim, it is necessary to rally the broad masses of the people and to create a new national constitution which will be in keeping with the interests of our people."

While discussing the program of the People's Front, the congress participants paid special attention to questions of ecology, land use, and interethnic relations. The last problem probably set a record as the regards the number of speakers wishing to address it. That is quite natural because defects in interethnic relations have surfaced of late in our multinational republic, defects that were suppressed for decades and that have to be rectified on a just basis. Here too, naturally, there was no uniform approach. The appropriate amendments were introduced in the program after careful analysis of each proposal, each word.

The elections to the leading organs of the People's Front deserve a special mention. Several candidacies for the post of chairman were put forward. Each of the candidates was worthy of this great trust. Finally, Nodar Natadze mounted the rostrum and was subjected to a barrage of questions. Having set out his program in all of 3 minutes, he began answering the varied questions. How did he cope with this far from simple task? It was precisely during this difficult test that Nodar Natadze won the sympathies of the majority.

The congress also elected a collective leading organ that will direct the activities of the People's Front.

And so the People's Front has been formed. But before wishing it the traditional "Good Luck!" let us hear out Yugidius Klumbus, USSR people's deputy from the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic, who was a guest of honor at the congress:

"First, I would like to thank my Georgian friends for the invitation to attend the congress and to congratulate them on the formation of the People's Front, which will have to tackle many complex problems. Of these the most important is, of course, the struggle for the sovereignty of the republic. Only in conditions of genuine political and economic independence can people fully display their talents and create reliable foundations for the normal cultural and economic development of their homeland. This is the great mission which has fallen to the lot of the present generation of the Georgian people.

Medvedev Addresses Moscow City Plenum 21 Jun

PM0607102589 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jun 89 p 7

[Speech by V.A. Medvedev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered at the 21 June plenum of Moscow CPSU City Committee, under the general heading "Promoting Restructuring, Relying on Political Leadership Methods. Moscow CPSU City Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Comrades! It has been interesting and useful for Comrade Razumovskiy and me to take part in the Moscow City Party Committee [Gorkom] Plenum. The plenum itself is of great importance to our party, since it is being held immediately after what could be called a major historic event in the life of the country—the first USSR Congress of People's Deputies.

The plenum has been focusing on the most important and vital questions of our life. These apply to Moscow, but in the overwhelming majority of cases they are problems common to the whole country and to our party's activity at an extremely crucial, very complex, and contradictory time in society's development.

I would like to take part in the discussion of these issues and put forward a few ideas on the problems raised here.

Indeed, even against the background of the turbulent growth in the masses' political activeness in the past few years and months the Congress of People's Deputies has been an event out of the ordinary which has attracted the attention not just of the party and the entire Soviet people, but of the very broad international public. The congress provided a profound cross-section of the current dynamic processes in society.

A quite trenchant discussion on the assessment of the congress is now under way. Certain public speeches have tried to impose a negative assessment of the congress. It is said that the congress was a failure, that it did not fully transfer political power to the soviets, and that the Supreme Soviet is not composed of competent people. Demands have been voiced for an extraordinary congress of our party to be immediately convened.

I think that it is not possible to agree with such assessments. In my opinion they have the malevolent purpose of trying to whip up social tension in the country. And this is happening at a time when we should be rolling our sleeves up to tackle the urgent problems literally clamoring for attention and discussed with such interest and such a sense of urgency by the people's deputies at the congress.

It is obvious to most people that for all the diversity of views expressed at the congress and despite all the complex processes which it reflected, these 2 weeks really advanced us along the path of restructuring. It was our common political success. Not only did we form representative organs which are already starting to operate and prove that they indeed wield full and supreme political power in the country, but we have made a realistic, open, and honest assessment of the situation in which we find ourselves.

The congress elaborated the main avenues of domestic and foreign policy. And it elaborated them on the basis of restructuring. There were many interesting and sharply critical speeches at the congress. They enriched our idea both of the situation in the country and of the measures which need to be taken. But may I make so bold as to express an opinion which is also based on participation in the work of the drafting commission (this work is still proceeding and will soon be completed with the publication of the document "On the Basic Guidelines for Domestic and Foreign Policy"): There is no serious alternative to the political line and measures proposed by our country's leadership. And I think it was no accident that the draft basic guidelines for domestic and foreign policy at the congress were accepted as a foundation with a great degree of concord.

The congress demonstrated that it has assumed full political power in the country. It also demonstrated this by the fact that it directly resolved a number of specific and very serious problems of a socioeconomic and political nature without handing things over to the Supreme Soviet and the government. I think that we

have also taken major steps forward in developing our system's democracy and glasnost, although, of course, there are also certain shortcomings in this area which will have to be as far as possible eliminated in the future.

The congress made it possible to discover new names: young and talented people who think deeply and have a good knowledge of life. This is proof that we have largely still not investigated our reserves and often underestimate the major intellectual potential at the country's disposal. As a result, restructuring-minded cadres are not properly involved in party work or the activities of state organs. They have been forced to seek opportunities to make their mark in other areas, and realize their capabilities in informal associations. And this, I think, is a serious lesson for us.

The subject of the party was extensively discussed at the congress. It was raised in the speeches of deputies with different and sometimes opposed positions. The overwhelming majority of critical speeches were guided by the best motives and expressed concern for the party's authority, the prestige of party workers, and the title of Communist. But, to be blunt, the criticism was not always objective.

Certain speakers were clearly trying to sow doubt about the CPSU's future capabilities and to create dissension between local party organs and their leadership, between the general secretary and the Politburo, and between individual Politburo members. We are not opposed to criticism being leveled against us and we are prepared to answer it. But when one Politburo member is set against another, as has been heard in one of today's speeches, then—if you will forgive me—it smells rotten. There was also a desire to deprive the party of its ability to influence the soviets' fundamental decisions through its members. And earlier, during the election campaign, the idea was persistently raised that party intervention in the elections themselves was impermissible. Yet it is well known that, for instance, in most Western countries parties exist precisely in order to conduct election campaigns.

The comparing of the Congress of People's Deputies to the party congress, and of the Supreme Soviet to the CPSU Central Committee also smacked of demagoguery. Or take the proposals that have been raised for some time to make public organizations—above all, party organizations—legislatively accountable to the soviets. These are not just groundless, they are the worst kind of antidemocracy and statism. They represent a simple lack of understanding or a deliberate distortion of elementary matters. The party operates within the law and the Constitution—that is beyond doubt—but it determines its own goals and working methods itself.

Some sort of theoretical justification for removing the party from the political arena has also been put forward. For instance, it is implied that the party, in starting restructuring from the top, later lost its democratic potential. Its efforts are faltering and it is virtually turning into a conservative force; therefore, it is claimed, it is up to the movement of the masses to save restructuring from below. Of course, the movement of the masses from below is the main motive force behind restructuring. But it is entirely unjustifiable to set the people against the party. On the contrary, the party is doing everything to ensure that the movement of the masses from below grows in various forms, including forms which may not seem ideal to some people but which must be taken into account.

Certain persistently repeated ideas about a multiparty system were objectively aimed against the party. Our fundamental position on this matter has been repeatedly made clear. The point is that in the specific situation prevailing in society an emphasis on a multiparty system would inevitably belittle the party's role, lead to a weakening of the potential of restructuring, and essentially push the country into a vague position from which it would be difficult to find a way out.

However, Comrades, whatever the motives of the speakers who criticized the party's role and its working methods under present-day conditions, this does not absolve us of the need to analyze very carefully the content of the criticisms and draw lessons from them.

The attitude shown recently by many people toward party organs and the party apparatus requires very serious attention. This is the number one issue. A number of speakers here tried to analyze it. I think that a great deal can be explained by the overall situation, above all the state of affairs in the socioeconomic sphere. The party cannot avoid responsibility for the fact that the restructuring begun at its initiative has not always worked everywhere and is being held up. Conclusions should be drawn from this.

Nor should we fail to note here the not always balanced press articles comparing the party and the party apparatus to the administration-by-edict system. These kinds of articles do not come out of nowhere, certain party organs provide grounds for them. But there should be no place for irresponsible generalizations and overblown attacks. Unfortunately, there have been many of these.

At the same time, the mistakes of the press are not to blame for the fact that restructuring in party organizations and in the style, methods, thinking, and approaches of a number of leading party workers has not always followed the changes in everyday life. It has put many people in a vague and confused position. It has gotten them out of their usual rut. I am not going to compare the various components and stages of party work here. This probably applies to everyone to a greater or lesser extent. And it requires serious amendments, above all, to the pace and scale of the assimilation of political methods by the leadership and the final rejection of reliance on methods of administration-by-edict.

The party's new role under present-day conditions assumes, first, the resolute democratization of intraparty life and all cadre work. This is the most serious question that we will have to resolve in the near future. How can we avoid discrepancies between formal and real leadership? How can we ensure that the most prestigious people are attracted to social, party, and state activity, to the work of party organizations, and are nominated more boldly for party work? Report and election campaigns at primary party organizations have a great role to play in this respect.

Second, the party's new role assumes a fundamental change in the nature of relationships between the party and the entire system of social organizations and unofficial movements reflecting the rich range of interests and needs of various sections of our society.

Third, it assumes the unconditionally democratic control of the party by the people, not least through the election of people's deputies. Certain party organizations have suffered large losses. And we must learn major lessons from the recent election campaign and properly prepare for elections to republic and local soviets.

There are very many practical problems in this area. Our usual working methods and forms must be subjected to impartial and merciless analysis. I wholly agree with those comrades who talked about the need to critically analyze the party program and develop a clearer concept of an ideological approach to restructuring. Although it would be fair to note that in this respect we are not starting from scratch, many ideas were put forward at the 19th party conference and in other party documents. We must activate the sociological front and make joint efforts to produce theoretical generalizations of the issues and processes engendered by restructuring.

Changes are also urgently needed to the party statutes. These should be innovative [netraditsionnyy] changes that take account of the fundamental changes in our entire life. We have talked here about party discipline and attitudes toward party decisions. In this regard I would like to touch upon a fundamental problem. How are deputies to operate under the conditions of the division of functions between state and party organs? If every step is determined by party decisions, why do we need representative organs of state power? Obviously, we need to find a way of combining deputies' independence and responsibility with the requirement to observe party discipline.

I think that party decisions should be made on fundamental political issues. As for issues of a subordinate nature, I think it would be expedient in those cases for deputies to be given more extensive opportunities for choice, thought, and analysis. This will need to be correspondingly reflected in the party statutes.

There is an urgent need for all these and other problems to be very seriously discussed in depth throughout the party and resolved. There will have to be preparations for this. As far as I can ascertain, this is the predominant mood among Communists in the capital and members of Moscow party gorkom.

Some Communists today have been raising the question of an extraordinary CPSU congress. Is there any reason for one? There is approximately 18 months to go before the next, 28th, congress. I do not rule out the possibility that—bearing the circumstances in mind and in view of the fact that 1991 is a new 5-year plan—a discussion of the question of bringing the next party congress forward is possible.

But what is it important to bear in mind? Comrades, we will have an enormous amount of work to do—this is already clear and will require the maximum effort from all of us. We are talking about the second stage of the political reform, without which society's restructuring cannot develop in either the political or economic spheres. This will take major preparations, the adoption of a number of decisions, and changes to the electoral regulations. It is planned to hold elections to local organs of power next spring.

Matters are complicated by the fact that the second stage of the political reform is combined with the resolution of highly urgent problems in interethnic relations. A Central Committee plenum on these issues is planned. We should not postpone the elaboration of a new nationalities policy which would be based on Leninist principles. We must rid ourselves of all accretions and distortions linked with the fact that our development has mainly proceeded in the direction of a unitary state and that federal principles have sometimes been very seriously violated.

But even that is not all. Our republics, peoples, and nations have come a long way. It is time to take account of their present-day problems, the level of their self-awareness, and their desire to independently resolve their own destiny and their own economic and social problems, not to mention their cultural and linguistic problems. It is planned that the plenum will elaborate an overall approach to the resolution of these problems and a new nationalities policy. Also on the basis of this, but within the framework of new state organs, it is planned to implement all the measures needed to resolve the urgent problems of interethnic relations, the national state system, and so forth.

Finally, we are faced with the most complex and urgent task at the present time—the economy, the basic foundation of all restructuring. In the very near future we must without fail emerge from the abyss in which we found ourselves as a result both of the legacy of the past and of the mistakes committed in recent years. We must normalize the market and saturate it to a more or less normal extent. This will take immense effort. We must

do our utmost to advance the economic reform so as to enter the 13th 5-Year Plan with a new economic mechanism. This, too, will require a concentration of effort.

I say all this because it would now be extremely complex to distract ourselves with holding an extraordinary congress. We must roll up our sleeves and get down to urgent, practical tasks. Moreover, a key political event such as a congress should not be held at a time of social tension, but when real impetus has been given to our progress and when that progress needs support and development in order to become irreversible.

In conclusion, I would like to say the following. The work of your plenum and the speeches by its participants show that the Moscow City party organization has immense capabilities and a good cadre potential. It is critical of its activity and understands the acuteness of the problems that have emerged. I think that the restructuring of the party organization's work methods and the strengthening of its ties with the masses will make it possible to better resolve the urgent socioeconomic problems of our motherland's capital.

Burning of Red Army Uniform Deplored

PM1307150589 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Jul 89 First Edition p 2

[Article by Doctor of Philosophical Sciences, Captain First Class, Professor I. Kostikov: "Bonfire of a... Soldier's Uniform. The Army and Interethnic Relations: Scholar Comments on Letters from Baltic Republics"—first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] The exacerbation of interethnic relations alarms everyone. The Army is part of our society, and ethnic problems and contradictions between the central authorities and certain republics have not passed it by. The time has come to analyze what is happening. And, judging by the editorial mailbag, our readers are trying to do just that. Not only to analyze current processes, but also to look ahead. The editorial mailbag contains a particularly large number of letters from the Baltic republics. We asked Doctor of Philosophical Sciences, Captain First Class, Professor I. Kostikov to comment on them.

The situation in the Baltic republics cannot be assessed straightforwardly. Alongside the active implementation of the restructuring of the social sphere and economic reforms, which can only be welcomed, extreme views have been disseminated there about our federation and the socialist system. The programs of a number of informal trends simply smack of adventurism and engender unhealthy sentiments. There have been calls to "kick out" the Soviet Army from the region and for the republics to set up their own national subunits.

Let us look at the photographs published here today. They come from Vilnius. A rally of the "Union of Independents," which advocates Lithuanian secession from the USSR, was held in Nagornyy Park 11 June. In order to emphasize the "occupation function" of our Armed Forces, a vile (there is no other word for it) act was staged—a sergeant's uniform was publicly burned. [The article is accompanied by two pictures of a uniform on fire.]

It is very hard to be disinterested. Not for nothing has KRASNAYA ZVEZDA received an enraged reaction to this incident. And yet, let us try to investigate what happened dispassionately and on the basis of the facts. Even more so as anti-Army sentiments are no longer rare in our country. The readers' letters mention this, too.

In reading them, I recalled my recent trip to Tallinn as part of a group of military sociologists. I, too, felt awkward when the offensive word "Occupier!" was once shouted at me. KRASNAYA ZVEZDA has repeatedly raised these issues and tried to analyze why attitudes toward the Army in the Baltic republics have hardened. I will not repeat that analysis.

Let us turn to today's mailbag. Take the Nagornyy Park incident. A. Smotkin of Vilnius believes that it is necessary to demand that the republic's leadership "investigate this defamation of the Soviet Army's honor and dignity." Several more letters demanding action could also be quoted. The question is specific. What action should be taken?

Judge for yourselves. When rampaging youths defaced a monument built in gratitude to Soviet servicemen in Krakow—a city of great and historic culture that was saved at the cost of thousands of Soviet soldiers' lives—the chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers received our ambassador and expressed regret at these anti-Soviet actions shorn of all logic and sense. But the same thing is not done in our country for some reason. It is as if nothing had happened.

I would also add that certain states' legislation provides for administrative penalties for defamation of servicemen or the defacing of military uniforms.

But there are other arguments, too. "The burned uniform," one letter reports, "expresses our attitude toward the Army, which 'showed its colors' in Tbilisi 9 April." This probably requires an immediate explanation. The Army should not be above criticism—on many issues we deserve to be criticized. But often a single image is created of military men as fervent opponents of perestroyka who are "prepared to attack people with engineers' shovels" at the drop of a hat.

I do not want to touch on this subject, since a special commission of USSR people's deputies is currently at work on it. The prestigious people who comprise it will investigate the events of that tragic night in detail.

And yet it is noticeable how certain publications are pursuing the same old line that "the Army and the Army alone is to blame for everything." This is a typical

feature, although it applies to another region. One Georgian journal published a caricature on its cover of a soldier raising his engineers' shovel threateningly against... the statue of the motherland. Stating his attitude toward such "subjects," B. Dzhontsa, chief artist at the Sukhumi City Youth Theater, wrote: "I am a former sergeant. Everything relating to the Soviet Army concerns me. Particularly in recent months, when the Army has been persecuted by Georgian periodicals and television. I cannot remain indifferent to this. I certainly do not believe that Soviet soldiers are butchers..."

It is well known that the main function of our Armed Forces is external—to defend the socialist fatherland—but objectively they also carry out certain internal duties. These, of course, do not include occupation duties. Above all, we need to mention the help they give people—after all, we military men are the most organized part of society. Officers and men bore the brunt of the operation to clear up after the Chernobyl disaster. No one yet knows how this will affect their health. Then there was the Armenian earthquake, the recent tragedy in Bashkiria... It was servicemen who were first on the scene to help the victims.

Now to another republic—Latvia. I will quote facts taken from the letters. In the past 3 years military construction workers here have built a total of 164,500 square meters of housing—94,800 square meters in Riga alone. The "Tallinn" and "Okean" supermarkets and the "Sportivnaya" Hotel have been built in the city with the help of Baltic servicemen. Is that the way occupying forces act? So why is there this attitude toward servicemen?

The following incident happened in a Riga store. The assistant refused to sell a soldier cigarettes purely because he asked for them... in Russian. I think this was an isolated incident. But life is life, people react to it on the basis of their surroundings—sometimes on the basis of just a single episode. That has always been and will continue to be the case. Soldiers may encounter ordinary loutishness. But something else should also be remembered. Nationalism, like chauvinism, is particularly entrenched at the everyday level. Let's be more tolerant of each other. The main thing is that whoever we are—military men, scientists, or store assistants—we should be humane.

Here I should recall M.S. Gorbachev's recent speech on Central TV, in which he appealed to people's reason and warned of the growing danger of exacerbating interethnic relations. He said that we must make use of the opportunity to apply the law to protect citizens' rights irrespective of their nationality. Incidentally, these points were highlighted in many letters. All this requires a special discussion. In this particular case—a discussion of attitudes toward the Army. I think that Sergeant V. Lomkov is right: It is necessary to conduct extensive explanatory work locally, and the party aktiv and military people should be involved in it. Their voices have not been heard very much above the noise of the rallies. We now simply need to start a dialogue.

Here are the kinds of materials disseminated, for instance, by the "Comrades-in-Arms for the Liberation of Lithuania." I will quote just one paragraph: "Why did Gorbachev begin restructuring?... He was forced into it by the 'space shield' system. The creation of SDI sowed horror and confusion among the Soviets' military ranks... SDI is a pistol pointed at the head of the leaders of the soviets." Everything is that simple, it seems. I do not rule out the possibility that somebody will espouse this "idea."

As we can see, a great deal currently needs to be clarified. People are asking in their letters whom they should believe. Clearly, it seemed that there was someone to believe. But there are grounds for concern. Hardly a single extremist statement in Lithuania (again on the basis of the mailbag) has been properly rebuffed by leading party workers. One also encounters the following idea in letters: "The military men should defend themselves." I cannot wholly support it. Yes, we should approach people and establish contact with social movements. And yet, in my view, this is not the best solution. It is not Army representatives—or at least not they primarily—who should conduct work among the population, from child-care centers to worker and student collectives, explaining the nature and mission of our Armed Forces. This activity should be headed and guided above all by the leaders of party and soviet organs. After all, I repeat, it is our Army—the Soviet Army!

I read the letters. I sensed their alarm and pain. Unfortunately, the appeals for consolidation which are issued from time to time in the Baltic republics remain on paper, while feelings have acquired very considerable scope. They even reached the Congress of People's Deputies, and this is now visible at the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet. In particular, some of the deputies from Lithuania have quite openly stated their demand that troops be withdrawn from the republic.

Such statements, needless to say, are resourcefully exploited by extremist elements, which put forward slogans ranging from "ethnic purity" to secession from the union. All this is sharply exacerbating the political situation.

How, for instance, are we to treat the information that in Vilnius the "Globus" city society has proclaimed the creation of a "national Army without weapons"? An Army council has been chosen, a commander in chief appointed, military ranks have even been allocated, and regulations adopted. Readers quite reasonably point out that such actions could lead to unforeseeable consequences. "An Army structure exists. It may be an army without weapons, but it would be easy for it to start arming itself"—one cannot fail to agree with the writer of those lines.

Warrant Officer V. Leukh of Latvia wrote that there are Communists in the civilian movements, yet many of the movements are campaigning for a "republic without the Soviet Army." The warrant officer goes on to express the indisputable idea that particular demands should be made

of party members who connive in whipping up anti-Army sentiments. This tail-wagging-the-dog position is disorienting people. They could get the impression that if Communists keep quiet or even support these attacks, then that is how things should be. But, of course, that is how things should not be.

I have held many posts in my time: I have visited different republics and worked with people of many nationalities. There has always been understanding. But the current exacerbation of interethnic relations is the payoff for Stalinism and stagnation. We need change—fundamental change. This all applies to the Army, too. Only we will not find the best solution if we destroy everything we had before in the search for harmony.

I am ready to wholeheartedly endorse the words of Private Yu. Kruzitis, who expresses his opinion about the pickets outside the Baltic Military District Headquarters. "I am Latvian myself, and the slogans against the Army arouse in me nothing but indignation. It is particularly surprising that women are brandishing the placards. Just how are they bringing up their sons—the defenders of our motherland?"

These are difficult letters. I sense that many people are not yet able to assess the situation pertaining to the Army in the Baltic republics. Let us turn to the resolution of the Congress of USSR People's Deputies. It states that we must continue to show concern for the Soviet Army fostered in a spirit of patriotism, closely linked with the entire Soviet people, and devoted to its interests. The Congress advocated effective principles for its formation. But what then are we to say to the people who sent us letters about the action in Nagornyy Park?

"All my friends are in the Army," Natalya Davydovna Pichugina writes. "My father liberated Vilnius in 1944. After the war his unit was redeployed to the city, and my father settled here after being discharged to the reserve. The burning of a military uniform defames his honor and the honor of those who died in these parts."

Forgive us, you servicemen who fell in Lithuania, for permitting such a thing on the land you liberated.

Yazov Attends Armed Forces Political Meeting

LD1307134189 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 13 Jul 89

[Text] A meeting of heads of political bodies of the Soviet Armed Forces and the Navy was held in Moscow 11-13 July. The further restructuring of the style and methods of work of political departments was examined. A report was made by Army General Lizichev, head of the Main Political Directorate. Army General Yazov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Defense Minister, was present.

Interior Minister Bakatin Gives Crime Figures

PM1307105589 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jul 89 First Edition p 2

[Report by B. Pipiya: "An Honest Discussion at the USSR Internal Affairs Ministry"]

[Text] "What are we going to talk about today? I expounded my program at yesterday's session and it hasn't changed overnight," V. Bakatin, the country's internal affairs minister, said, beginning a briefing at the USSR Internal Affairs Ministry. There was a peal of laughter in the hall. "But the state of crime in the country in the first 6 months of this year was not gratifying.

"In the first 6 months 1,102,509 crimes were recorded in the Soviet Union. This is 267,650, or 32.1 percent more than in the same period last year.

"Murder and attempted murder, rape and attempted rape, and grievous bodily harm were particularly widespread in the Ukrainian and Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republics [SSR], Sverdlovsk, Irkutsk, Moscow, and Perm Oblasts, and Krasnoyarsk Kray.

"Thefts of weapons and ammunition increased by 25.4 percent. Surveys have shown that the thefts are from shooting ranges, rural schools, vocational and technical schools, cultural centers, savings banks, and citizens' apartments.

"There was an 84.3 percent increase in street crime. The large increase is due primarily to a relaxation of the fight against drunkenness and alcoholism. In the first 5 months of 1989 around 2 million people spent time in treatment centers for alcoholics and 1.5 million people incurred fines. Around 12,000 hideouts were discovered, around 6,000 cases of liquor speculation were detected, and 153,000 people were caught making moonshine. Street crime was most frequent in the Estonian, Moldavian, and Latvian SSR's, the Tatar, Mordovian, and Buryat Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republics, and in Moscow and Leningrad.

"The number of thefts of private means of transport increased by 115.2 percent, with car thefts up by 74.1 percent. One reason for this is the shortage of garages and metered parking places.

"The number of property-related crimes increased by 53.9 percent.

"In the first 5 months of this year 1,849 cases of extortion were uncovered. Some 5,283 people were arrested for gambling with cards, 3,844 for playing the shell game, 316 for playing roulette, and 820 for playing other games of chance.

"As for thefts of state or other public property, bribery, and speculation, according to the statistics these fell by 2.6 percent. This is gratifying, but it is unconvincing, for

example, in the matter of speculation: In Moscow, opposite the USSR KGB building, there has been a flourishing black market for years where you can buy anything—even a militia uniform. I mentioned this at yesterday's briefing."

In reply to your PRAVDA correspondent's rejoinder, Militia Major General V. Runyshkov, chief of the Internal Affairs Ministry Main Administration for Combating the Embezzlement of Socialist Property and Speculation, said: "In order to bring a criminal prosecution against speculators today a number of objective elements have to be present: It is necessary to prove purchase, resale, and profit as the ultimate goal. The existing criminal law is out of date and does not reflect the realities of economic relations in our society. We have already made proposals to the relevant authorities on improving this norm of the criminal law."

Finally, the matter of unsolved crimes. Some 73 percent are robberies, 1.6 percent are cases of grievous bodily harm, 0.3 percent are murders or attempted murders, and 0.3 percent are rapes or attempted rapes. In the first 6 months 60,225 criminals were caught, or 66.5 percent of those being sought, and the whereabouts of 36,749 missing persons (66.9 percent) were established.

"I am often asked whether we have links with the KGB," V. Bakatin said at the end of the briefing. "We cooperate with the state security organs primarily in finding militiamen who have links with the criminal world, who are selling us out and giving away our professional secrets to criminals. As for the question of my specialist education, I repeat once again: I am not a lawyer. The more I work as a minister, the more I realize how much I have still to learn. I am engaged in a program of self-education that I have mapped out for myself."

Conference Held on Soviet Food Industry

PM0407120789 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jul 89 Second Edition pp 1, 2

[TASS report: "Conference at the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] Progress in carrying out the decisions of the party and government in developing the base for storing and processing agricultural produce and machine building for the food industry and the creation of a modern food industry was examined at a conference held at the CPSU Central Committee on 30 June. The following took part in its work: first secretaries of union republic Communist Party Central Committees, kray party committees [kraykom], and oblast party committees [obkom]; chairmen of Councils of Ministers of union republics and autonomous republics, of kray and oblast soviet executive committees, of agro-industrial committees of republics, krays, oblasts, and major cities, and of the boards of the republics' unions of consumer trade cooperatives; members of the CPSU Central Committee Commission on Agrarian Policy; members of the the USSR Supreme Soviet Committee on Agrarian and Food Questions; ministers and chairmen of USSR state committees; economic leaders and secretaries of party committees of machine building plants, construction organizations, and food industry enterprises; scientists and specialists of scientific, design, and planning organizations; senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers; and representatives of the mass media.

The conference's opening address was delivered by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

A report was delivered by Ye.K. Ligachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The following exchanged opinions on the questions under discussion: A.V. Vlasov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; G.I. Revenko, first secretary of the the Kiev party obkom; V.F. Kryuchkov, general director of Krasnodar Kray's "Krymskiy" agrocombine; V.V. Grigoryev, first secretary of the Vitebsk party obkom; A.M. Masaliyev, first secretary of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee; I.A. Rogov, rector of the Moscow Institute of Applied Biotechnology; G.M. Khodyrev, first secretary of the Gorkiy CPSU Obkom; V.A. Masol, chairman of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic [SSR] Council of Ministers; V.Ye. Shestakov, director of the Biysk Meat Canning Combine; I.Kh. Druzhabekov, first deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers; I.S. Belousov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; A.N. Shchepetilnikov, minister of construction in the southern regions of the USSR; Z.D. Balakireva, director of Moscow Oblast's Zhukovskiy Bread Combine; V.V. Sakalauskas, chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers; V.P. Radovskiy, head and chief designer of the USSR Ministry of General Machine Building Design Bureau; G.D. Mgeladze, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Agro-industrial Committee of the Georgian SSR; I.N. Dyakov, first secretary of the Astrakhan Party Obkom; E.Kh. Gukasov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Agro-industrial Committee of the Kazakh SSR; and V.F. Utkin, general designer of the USSR Ministry of General Machine Building Design "Yuzhnoye" Science and Production Association.

The conference was wound up by M.S. Gorbachev.

Comrades L.N. Zaykov, N.I. Ryzhkov, Yu.D. Maslyukov, G.P. Razumovskiy, Yu.F. Solovyev, and O.D. Baklanov—deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers—took part in the work of the conference.

A report on the conference will be published.

Conference participants viewed the exhibition-cum-fair of equipment for food sectors of industry and small-scale mechanization equipment in the country's agro-industrial complex which has opened at the Exhibition of National Economic Achievements of the USSR and visited food and processing industry enterprises in Moscow and Moscow Oblast.